circle of Iglau, on the frontiers of Hungary and Silesia.

Mesola, a district of the Ferrarese, under the jurisdiction of the Pope, which the House of Austria sold to the Duke of Modena in the seventeenth century for 900,000 gulden. By means of this place and the Po, the trade by water, by way of Trieſt, between Austrian Lombardy and the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany is facilitated with that of the other Austrian dominions in Germany and Hungary. Thus Mesola is the principal depoſit of all goods going backwards or forwards; warehouses and magazines have been erected there, and ships appointed to sail to and from Trieſt up the Po, whose freight is limited, as well as the time of their departure and return. Mesola lies 6 miles E. of Ferrara, in lat. 45° 55′ N. long. 9° 52′ E.

Messina, a town of the island of Sicily, on the Strait of Messina, in Val di Demona. It has a citadel, 4 large suburbs, Zacra, St. Philippo, St. Dio, and Porto Reale; an excellent harbour, and in 1782 was declared a free port. It carries on a pretty extensive trade in silk and silk-stuffs of its own manufacture, and is the see of an archbishop. One of the finest public buildings is the hospital, called La Loggia. In 1674 this town contained above 90,000 inhabitants, but in consequence of the rebellion against the Spanish government at that period, and other circumstances, their number has decreased to 25,000. In 1783 it sustained great injury from an earthquake. However, it is still the second town in Sicily. Lat. 38° 30′ N. long. 13° 15′ E.

Messina, Faro di Messina, a strait between Sicily and Calabria Oltra, in Naples.

Messines, a small town of Flanders in the district of Ipres, 5 miles S. of Ipres.

Metelen, a small town of Westphalia in the bishopric of Münster, 5 miles W.S.W. of Steinfurt.

Metz, a town of France, capital of the department of the Moselle. It was formerly a free Imperial city, but in 1552 was taken by the French troops, and remained subject to that crown: in 1648 it was finally ceded to France. It is divided into the old and new town; in the latter of which are many handsome buildings. Besides the other fortifications, it has 3 citadels. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, who had the title of a prince of the Empire, and was suffragan of the Archbishop of Triers. In the year 1760 a society of arts and sciences was established here by Marshal Belleisle, who was governor of Metz. Long. 3° 51′ E. lat. 49° 7′ N.

Mewe, a small town and castle in the circular district of the same name, in West Prussia, situated on the Vistula, 18 miles S.S.W. of Marienburg.

Meyenfeld, a free town in the League of the ten Districts, in the Grisons, containing a great storehouse of merchandize going from Germany to Italy by way of Lucienſteig, and vice versa. In the neighbourhood of this place the troops of the Emperor Maximilian I. were defeated in 1499. This was the last attempt of the Austrians against the Swiss, and was succeeded by a peace. In 1720 the whole town, except 5 houses, was consumed by fire. It lies 13 miles N. of Chur, in lat. 46° 59′ N. long. 7° 12′ E.

Mezieres, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes and district of Charleville. It is situated between Rheims and Sedan, upon an island formed by the Maas, with two bridges over that river, a citadel, and a school for engineers. This town was bravely defended by the gallant Chevalier Bayard, in 1521, against the troops of Charles V. Lat. 49° 56′ N. long. 2° 24′ E.

Michelstadt, a district and town of Swabia in the county of Erbach, between Erbach and Fürſtenau, on the small river Mümling. It contains the burial-place of the counts, and has a superintendency and an iron-foundery.

Middleburg, a town of the United Provinces, the capital of Zealand, situated in the island of Walcheren. A canal goes from hence to Flushing capable of admitting large vessels. It is one of the finest towns in the United Provinces, having spacious streets, and many elegant buildings. It is the residence of the admiralty of Zealand. Calvinists, Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonists, and Jews, are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and it contains near 25,000 inhabitants. Lat. 51° 29′ N. long. 1° 12′ E.

Miedzychod, a town and lordship in the waywodship of Posen, in Great Poland, on the river Warte, with a Calvinist church, which stands out of the town. It belongs to the Calvinist family of Unruhe.

Miedzyrycz, a town of Poland in the waywodship of Kiow.

Mielczyn, a town of Poland in the waywodship of Kulish.

Mies, a royal town on the river Mza, in the circle of Pilsen, in Bohemia, 18 miles W. of Pilsen.

Milan, a dutchy of Lombardy, in Italy, bounded on the west by Piedmont and Montferrat, on the south by Genoa, on the east by Parma, Mantua, and Venice, on the north by the four Swiss bailiwicks and the Grisons. It is one of the finest countries in Italy, producing corn, rice, wine and all kinds of fruits. It is divided into 13 small districts; La Lumellina, Il Pavisano, Lodesano, Cremonese, Alessandrino, Tortonese, Il Territorio di Bobbio, the county of Vigevana, Il Novarese, Milanese Proper, Il Territorio di Como, Val di Sesia, and the county of Anghiera: of which the districts of Alessandrino, Lumellina, Tortonese, Vigevana, Val di Sesia, Novarese, the county of Anghiera, that part of the Pavisan between the Tessin and the Po, and the territory of Bobbio, have by degrees, between the years 1703 and 1743, been ceded to the house of Savoy. In the fourteenth century this country was governed by its own lords and dukes of the house of Visconti, who were succeeded by the family

mily of Sforza. The houſe of Orleans, to which belonged the right of ſucceſſion, by marriage with the family of Viſconti, was unable to prevent it. In the ſequel, indeed, Lewis XII. and Francis I. made repeated attempts to eſtabliſh their claims, and although they conquered Milan, they could never retain it. The Emperor Charles V. gave it as a fief of the Empire to his ſon Philip II. It belonged to the crown of Spain till the reign of Charles II. In the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion it became ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, which likewiſe retained poſſeſſion of it. By the peace of Vienna in 1735 and the treaty of Worms in 1743, different parts of it were ceded to the King of Sardinia. The trade of Milan is conſiderable, and the number of inhabitants has increaſed one fifth ſince 1725. The Auſtrian part contains above a million.

Milan, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of Italy, ſituated in a delightful plain between the rivers Teſſin and Adda, which communicate with the city by means of two canals. Its walls are 12 miles in circumference, but a great part of that ſpace is occupied by gardens. The number of inhabitants is 132,000. The town itſelf has no other fortification than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel is a place of great ſtrength. It is called Caſtello di Porta Zobia. The archiepiſcopal cathedral, the foundation of which was laid by Duke John Galeazzo Viſconti in 1386, is a very magnificent ſtructure, and the largeſt in Italy, next to St. Peter's at Rome; but it is not yet finiſhed, although 400 years have been ſpent in embelliſhing it both within and without. The Ambroſian college in the midſt of the town, where 16 profeſſors give inſtruction gratis, and its excellent library of above 60,000 printed volumes and 15,000 in manuſcript, with the collection of paintings and cabinet of coins belonging to it, owe their inſtitution to three cardinals of the houſe of Borromei. Many other uſeful foundations in Milan, as the clerical academy, the Helvetic college, &c. are of the ſame origin. The univerſity founded by the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa in 1766, obtained the elegant building erected not long before for ſchools for the Jeſuits. San Aleſſandro and Brera are two celebrated colleges for the education of youth. The great hoſpital, and the Lazaretto, which ſtands out of the town, are admirable inſtitutions. The other remarkable buildings are, the college for female youth of the Spaniſh nation; the convent of St. Paul for monks of noble extraction; the large newly-erected council-houſe, near which ſtands the ſtatue of Philip II. of Spain; and the duke's or governor's palace, which has been greatly embelliſhed ſince 1769. In 1764 an academy was founded for ſculpture and architecture, and in 1777 an academy for agriculture, ſciences, and manufactures. A paper manufactory after the Dutch method has likewiſe been eſtabliſhed. This city has the greateſt trade in books of any in Italy, except Rome and Venice. For the more convenient carriage of goods coming from Germany, France, Switzerland, and the other parts of Italy, or going thither, public ſtage-waggons have been ſet up, which are anſwerable for their load, and are limited to a certain price, as well as to their time of departure and arrival. The number of artiſans and manufacturers of ſilk, linen, lace, &c. is very great, and Milan is likewiſe the uſual reſidence of the nobility. This city was taken by the French in 1796, who at the ſame time made themſelves maſters of the whole dutchy; whence they were again expelled by the Ruſſians in 1799. Milan lies in lat. 45° 29′ N. long. 6° 52′ E.

Militsch, a free ſtate lordſhip of Sileſia, formerly belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau, and afterwards annexed to the principality of Oels, from which it deſcended by purchaſe to the barons of Kurzbach, and finally became the property of the counts of Malzau as a fief of the kingdom of Bohemia. It is bounded on the north by Great Poland, on the ſouth by Oels, on the eaſt by Würtemberg, and on the weſt by Trachenberg. The capital of the ſame name is ſituated on the river Bartſch on the frontiers of Poland. Near the town a Catholic church and ſchool were erected in 1709, by permiſſion of the Emperor. It lies 27 miles N. of Breſlau, in lat. 51° 32′ N. long. 14° 58′ E.

Miltenberg, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, on the Mayn, in a country yielding excellent wine. It has a caſtle which ſtands on a hill, a Franciſcan convent, and an academy; and a conſiderable toll is collected here both from the river and by land. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Aſchaffenburg.

Mindelheim, a lordſhip in Algow in Swabia, which became the property of the Elector of Bavaria in 1617: but after Maximilian was put to the ban of the Empire, at the commencement of the laſt century, it was raiſed to a principality in 1706, and given to the Duke of Marlborough as a remuneration for his ſervices at Schellenberg and Hochſtädt. But he retained it only till 1714, when the above-mentioned elector was reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of all his dominions by the peace of Raſtadt and Baden. In 1778, upon the death of the Elector Maximilian Joſeph, Auſtria laid claim to it, but it was guaranteed to Bavaria by the peace of Teſchen. It contributes to a Roman month 76 florins, and to a chamber tax 92 dollars 2¼ kr. The town of Mindelheim is not large, and lies on the river Mindel. The caſtle ſtands out of the town on the mountain of St. George. In the pariſh-church of St. Stephen ſeveral of the dukes of Teck are interred. It lies 23 miles S. S. W. of Augſburg.

Minden, a principality in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Diepholtz and Hoya, on the weſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabrück, on the eaſt by the county of Schauenburg,

enburg, and on the ſouth by the county of Ravenſberg. It lies on both ſides of the Rhine, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It was formerly a biſhopric, but was ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia in 1648, and given as a principality to the Elector of Brandenburg. In the year 1783 it contained 57,117 inhabitants.

MINDEN, the capital of the principality of the ſame name. It is tolerably well fortified, and has a long ſtone bridge over the Weſer, protected by a fort. It contains churches of all three religions, the colleges of government for Minden and Ravenſberg, a newly-erected town-houſe, an orphan-houſe, a bank, &c. The large cathedral belongs to the Catholics, and the academy to the Lutherans. To the church of St. Mary is annexed a foundation for Lutheran nuns. The provoſt and 10 of the canons belonging to the cathedral are Calviniſts. Its convenient ſituation for trade and navigation, its ſtaple-right and breweries, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Its ſugar-houſes and wax manufactory are worthy of notice. The number of inhabitants in this town in 1785 amounted to 4908, excluſive of the garriſon. In 1757 it was taken by the French, and in 1758 fell into the hands of the Hannoverians; in 1759 was retaken by the French, but they were obliged to evacuate it again the ſame year, after the battle in which Contades was defeated by the allies. Lat. 52° 19′ N. long. 6° 31′ E.

MINERVINO, a ſmall town of Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples, the ſee of a biſhop.

MINORCA, one of the Balearican iſlands in the Mediterranean, lying eaſt of Spain; abounding in fiſh, ſalt, wine, wool, honey, capers, and cheeſe. Agriculture is likewiſe in a flouriſhing ſtate. The inhabitants, whoſe number amounts to 27,000, are very fond of dancing and poetry. Upon the approach of the Britiſh fleet in 1708, the governor, in a panic, inſtantly ſurrendered it in the name of Charles III. but the Engliſh kept poſſeſſion of it from the firſt. It was ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In 1756 it was taken by the French under the Duke of Richelieu, and again ceded to England by the peace concluded at Fontainblean in 1763. In 1782 it was taken by the French and Spaniards under the Duke of Crillon, for the crown of Spain, which retained it at the peace of 1783. In 1799 it was again taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, without firing a ſingle gun.

MIRABOUX, a fortreſs of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, commanding the paſs from France into Piedmont: 11 miles W. of Pignerole.

MIRANDOLA, a dutchy of Italy, lying between Modena, Ferrara, and Mantua. It is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and formerly had its own dukes of the houſe of Pico. The laſt of them, Francis Maria, was put to the ban, in the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, becauſe he ſided with the Houſe of Bourbon, and the dutchy was given by the Emperor as a fief of the Empire, to the Duke of Modena for a million gulden. In 1742 the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the dutchy, but it was reſtored to Modena by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

MIRANDOLA, the capital of the above dutchy, is fortified and has a citadel, with a fort called La Rocca. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains a great number of fine churches and convents. In 1511 it was taken by Pope Julius II. after a remarkable ſiege, at which he commanded in perſon. It lies 19 miles N. N. E. of Modena, in lat. 44° 51′ N. long. 8° 49′ E.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 15 miles N.W. of Epinal.

MIROW, formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, but now a village and diſtrict of Mecklenburg, in the lordſhip of Stargard, 11 miles W. of Strelitz, containing a caſtle belonging to the prince. In 1730 the place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire.

MISSLOWITZ, a ſmall open town, with a Catholic pariſh-church, in the ſtate lordſhip of Pleſs in Sileſia: 10 miles S. S. E. of Beuthen.

MITTELWALD, a lordſhip and open town on the Nieſſe, ſituated in the county of Glatz, belonging to Sileſia, ſubject to the Count of Althan, 15 miles S. of Glatz.

MITTENWALDE, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and circle of Teltow, on the Notte, 16 miles S. S. E. of Berlin.

MITTERBURG, a county of Iſtria, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Carniola, which belongs to the Prince of Portia, of whom it was purchaſed by the ſtates of Carniola for 550,000 florins, but was again ſold to the Prince of Auerſperg. The capital is of the ſame name; it is an open place, has a caſtle which ſtands on a rock, and lies 19 miles S. S. E. of Cabo d'Iſtria.

MITTWEYDA, a ſmall thriving town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on the Tſchopau, between Freyburg and Rochlitz. It has manufactures of ſtuff, canvas, and fuſtian. This place has ſuſtained great injury by conflagrations.

MNICHOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Gneſen.

MÖCKERN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 11 miles E. of Magdeburg.

MODENA, a dutchy of Lombardy in Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the Bologneſe, on the north by the dutchies of Mirandola and Mantua, on the weſt by Parma, and on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and the republic of Lucca. It is very fertile and populous, and comprehends the dutchy of Modena Proper, the dutchy of Reggio, the principality of Corneggio, the diſtrict of Frignano, the Valley of Carfagnana, the county of Rivolo, and the diſtrict of Soraggio. It is a fief of the Empire, and has its own dukes of the houſe of Eſte. The only daughter of the preſent Duke Hercules Rainald was in 1771 married to the Auſtrian Archduke Ferdinand, uncle

uncle of the preſent Emperor; and the reverſion of Modena, upon the total extinction of the male line of the houſe of Eſte, was entailed upon him, his heirs, or neareſt relations.

Modena, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, and reſidence of the duke, is ſituated in a delightful plain, between the Secchia and Panaro. It contains 51 churches, 20,000 inhabitants, many fine public buildings, particularly in the beautiful Strada Maeſtra. The epiſcopal cathedral is an elegant ſtructure; next to which the moſt remarkable churches are, that formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, that of the Theatines and St. Dominic. The magnificent college of Charles Borromeo is a kind of academy for 70 or 80 young noblemen. The univerſity of this place has always been directed by men of the greateſt learning. The other places which deſerve attention are, the citadel, the fine ducal palace, the beautiful gallery of drawings, copper-plates, &c. the cabinet of coins, the ducal library, comprehending 30,000 volumes, and a great number of valuable philoſophical inſtruments, the two newly-erected large hoſpitals, the canal to the Panaro, the marble equeſtrian ſtatue of Duke Ferdinand III. &c. The gallery of ſtatues belonging to the duke was ſold and removed to Dreſden in 1746. In the year 1742 the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of this city and dutchy, becauſe the duke eſpouſed the cauſe of Spain; but in 1748 the whole of it was again ceded to the duke. The city of Modena was always allowed, even by its own inhabitants, to be filthy and offenſive, but has of late years become one of the moſt cleanly. In the year 1785 the duke aboliſhed the Inquiſition in his dominions, and the building belonging to it in this metropolis was converted into a ſchool, under the auſpices of the ſovereign. On the approach of the French towards this city in 1796 the duke retired to Venice, and purchaſed peace, at the expence of a great ſum of money and ſeveral other ſacrifices. Lat. 44° 34′ N. long. 8° 38′ E.

Modica, a county and ſmall town on the river Acellaro, in Val di Noto, in Sicily.

Moeres, les, an extenſive moraſs, near Dunkirk, which was drained in 1619: but when that town was beſieged by the French in 1646, the Spaniſh governor, the Marquis de Leyda, ordered the dam to be broken down, whereupon the water returned, and covered it as before. In 1669, Lewis XIV. of France, gave it to his miniſters Colbert and Louvois, upon condition that they ſhould drain it again. Upon the ſame terms, in 1716, it became the property of the Marquis de Cannillac and the Marchioneſs Deſmaiſons: but, notwithſtanding the trouble and expence attending the exertions of all theſe proprietors, they failed in the attempt. At length, in 1746, it deſcended to the Count de Herouville, who commenced draining with great ſucceſs. This occaſioned a miſunderſtanding between France and Auſtria; the former laying claim to the whole moraſs, and the latter to half of it. They, however, agreed, that the count ſhould proceed with the buſineſs, and enjoy all the profit from it; and upon the completion of the buſineſs, the matter was to be adjuſted. In 1760 the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa gave up her claim in favour of the Count de Herouville. The greater part of the moraſs was by degrees converted into fertile land, but as the work was not proſecuted with proper aſſiduity, the water again broke in upon it, and only a ſmall piece of paſture land was left.

Moers, a principality in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the archbiſhopric of Cologne and the dutchies of Cleve, Berg, and Gelderland. Upon the death of William III. of England, from being the property of the houſe of Naſſau-Orange, it devolved to the Elector of Brandenburg. It was at that time only a county, which was raiſed to a principality by the Emperor Joſeph I. But it has ſtill neither ſeat nor vote in the Imperial college of princes.

Moers, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, with a caſtle, a Calviniſt and Catholic church: it was formerly a place of ſtrength, but its fortifications were deſtroyed in 1764. It lies 14 miles S. of Weſel, in lat. 50° 25′ N. long. 4° 10′ E.

Mohrin, a town of Upper Saxony, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 18 miles N. N. W. of Cuſtrin.

Molfetta, a town on the ſea-coaſt, in the province of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. It has the title of a principality, and belongs to a branch of the houſe of Spinola. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope.

Molise, a county, with a ſmall town and caſtle, in the kingdom of Naples, between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Oltra. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and ſilk.

Möllen, a ſmall town on the river Steckenitz, in the dutchy of Lauenburg, 14 miles S. of Lübeck.

Mölsen, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Weiſſenfels, in Thuringia, 13 miles S.W. of Leipſic.

Molsheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, in the diſtrict of Straſburg, 10 miles W. S.W. of Straſburg.

Mona, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, near Zealand, containing 1 ſmall town, called Stege. It is very mountainous towards the ſea, but the reſt of it is fertile in corn and all kinds of fruits.

Monaco, a principality of Italy, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt between the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa. It contains 2 towns, Monaco and Menrone, which together have about 5000 inhabitants, 1 village, called Rocabruna, comprehending 400, and ſcattered houſes with about 600 more. Theſe people ſubſiſt entirely by the olive oil, which this little diſtrict yields in ſuch abundance that the thirteenth part of it, paid to their ſovereign in kind, produces annually above 2300*l.* ſterling.

The

The houſe of Grimaldi, which had been in poſſeſſion of this principality for 8 centuries, ever ſince the reign of Otto I. became extinct in 1732, and was ſucceeded by the French family of Matignon, in conſequence of Jaques Francis-Leonor-Goyon de Matignon having married Louiſe Hippolyte heireſs of the laſt prince Antonio Grimaldi. It was at the ſame time ſtipulated that the new prince ſhould aſſume the title and arms of Monaco.

Before the revolution, the princes of Monaco were under the protection of the crown of France, and poſſeſſed large eſtates in that kingdom, with the rank of peers.

MONACO, the capital of the principality, has a ſecure harbour, but not deep enough for large veſſels, and a French garriſon. Lat. 43° 44′ N. long. 5° 5′ E.

MONDOVI, a fortified town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni. The adjacent country yields excellent wine, good cheſnuts, and fine marble. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Turin. It lies 14 miles W. of Coni, in lat. 44° 25′ N. long. 5° 38′ E.

MONHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Neuburg, where great quantities of needles are made: 9 miles N. of Donauwerth.

MONOPOLI, a town of Naples on the ſea-coaſt, in the province of Bari: it is the ſee of a biſhop.

MONS, a city of Flanders, formerly the capital of Auſtrian Hainault, ſituated on an eminence, on the river Trouille. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 30,000. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the caſtle, with its gardens, which are very much frequented on account of the public walks; the arſenal, the town-houſe, and the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. This city has been frequently beſieged and taken by the French, Dutch, and Imperialiſts. In 1709 it ſurrendered to the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, after the celebrated battle of Malplaquet. The Dutch retained poſſeſſion of it till 1715, when it was ceded to the Emperor as a barrier town. In 1746 it was taken by the French under Marſhal Saxe, who demoliſhed the fortifications, and in that ſtate reſtored it to the Emperor, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. Immediately after the battle of Jemappe in 1792, it ſurrendered to the French, commanded by Dumourier. Lat. 50° 29′ N. long. 1° 38′ E.

MONTABAUR, a town and diſtrict with a fine palace, in the Weſterwald, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Triers: 9 miles W. of Coblentz.

MONTALCINO, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on a hill, in Tuſcany, in the province of Sienna. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope.

MONTAQUE, a ſmall town of Brabant, a dependency of the town and lordſhip of Dieſt, which formerly belonged to the Stadtholder, as part of the inheritance of Orange.

MONTBELLIARD, a princely county between France and the Sundgau, belonging to the ducal houſe of Würtemberg-Stuttgard. Its inhabitants in general are Lutherans. This county was part of the Burgundian monarchy, and in 1032 devolved with it to the Emperor Conrad II. ſince which time it has been governed by counts in hereditary ſucceſſion. In 1397 it became the property of the houſe of Würtemberg, by the marriage of Eberhard of Würtemberg, with Henrietta, heireſs of Montbelliard. At the commencement of the ſeventeenth century it fell to the ſhare of a line of that family, founded by Lewis Frederic. Upon the deceaſe of Leopold Eberhard, the laſt duke of that line, the children of his three wives, the counteſs of Sponeck and the two baroneſſes of L'Eſperance, and particularly his eldeſt ſon George Leopold, claimed the ſucceſſion and princely title: but this was oppoſed by the Imperial Aulic council, which declared the Duke of Würtemberg-Stuttgard the lawful ſovereign, whereupon he was put in poſſeſſion of it. According to an agreement ratified at Vienna in 1758 the duke was to allow the family of L'Eſperance an annual penſion of 14,000 florins, in conſideration of their renouncing all claims to the county. It belongs to the German Empire, although not annexed to any of the circles.

MONTBELLIARD, the capital of the county of the ſame name, on the river Savoureuſe, at its conflux with the Luzine, contains about 8000 inhabitants. It is the reſidence of the governor appointed by the duke, and ſeat of a ſuperintendency. In the church belonging to the large caſtle, formerly the ducal reſidence, divine ſervice is performed in German, but in the others, in French; the latter language being moſt generally uſed. The Mennoniſts have a meeting-place in the ſuburb. It has likewiſe an academy, and a good trade in linen. It lies 35 miles W. of Baſel, in lat. 47° 30′ N. long. 4° 31′ W.

MONTBLANC, or the White Mountain (from being continually covered with ſnow), is a mountain of Savoy, near Chamouny, 2450 toiſes higher than the ſurface of the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. de Sauſſure was the firſt who aſcended to the top of it, at the beginning of Auguſt 1787.

MONT DAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, in the diſtrict of Embrun, ſituated on the Iſere: 15 miles S. of Briançon, and 9 N.E. of Embrun.

MONTE ALTA, a ſmall town in the State of the Church and marquiſate of Ancona, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo.

MONTECCHIO, a ſmall town in the State of the Church, in the marquiſate of Ancona, 9 miles W.N.W. of Macerata.

MONTE FIASCONE, a ſmall town on a mountain in the State of the Church, in St. Peter's Patrimony. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope, and contains an academy founded by Cardinal Barbarigo. The neighbourhood of it yields an excellent Muſcadel wine. A German is ſaid to have drank ſo immoderately of it, as to

occaſion his death, for which reaſon his ſervant, whom he uſed to ſend before, when travelling, to find out the beſt wine at the inns, which he marked with the word *eſt*, placed an inſcription on his tomb, relative to that circumſtance. This is to be ſeen in the lower chapel of the church of St. Flavian. In the great altar is a large ſtone on which is the figure of an abbot: and on each ſide of his head are two glaſſes acroſs. Cloſe by this is a ſmaller ſtone with the following inſcription—"Eſt, "Eſt, Eſt, propter nimium Eſt hic Jo. de Fuc. D. "meus mortuus eſt. MCXIII." The letters, however, do not correſpond with thoſe of the twelfth century, but appear of a much later date. At preſent the wine of Monte Fiaſcone, in common with the generality of that made in the State of the Church, is of a very bad quality, owing to the ſtupidity, lazineſs, and filthineſs of thoſe employed in making it.

MONTE FILIPPO, a fortified place in the Stato delli Preſidii, belonging to Naples.

MONTE FOSCOLO, a ſmall town of Naples, in Principato Oltra, the reſidence of the governor of that province.

MONTELEONE, a village of the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church, ſituated on the river Corno.

MONTE MARANO, a ſmall town of Principato Oltra, in Naples, on the river Calore, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

MONTEMARCIANO, a village of the marquiſate of Ancona, in the State of the Church.

MONTENACH, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the canton of Freyburg, 5 miles W. S. W. of Freyburg.

MONTE PULCIANO, a town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, ſituated on a high mountain, near the river Siana. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope, and contains an epiſcopal academy, an hoſpital, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and ſeveral convents. It is the reſidence of many noble families. This place is famous for its white and red wines.

MONTFERRAT, a dutchy of Lombardy, in Italy, bounded on the ſouth by Genoa, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Milan, and on the north and weſt by Piedmont. It contains many hills, fertile in corn and wine, and formerly belonged to the Duke of Mantua, except ſome places in the poſſeſſion of Savoy, ever ſince the peace of Cheraſco in 1631: but as the Duke of Mantua adhered to the French intereſt during the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war, after the French were completely driven out of Italy, the Emperor in 1708 gave all Montferrat as a fief to the Duke of Savoy.

MONTFORT, a fortified place on the Yſſel, in the province of Utrecht. It was formerly a county, and till 1648 belonged to the family of Merode, when it was purchaſed by the States of Utrecht. It lies 6 miles W. S. W. of Utrecht.

MONTHUREUX, a town of France in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Darney, 5 miles S. S. W. of Darney, and 10 S. of Marche.

MONTJOY, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the dutchy of Juliers, in the midſt of which is a fortified caſtle, ſtanding on a hill, and garriſoned by invalids, where ſtate priſoners are ſometimes confined. The place is ſurrounded by rugged rocks, and ſtands in one of the moſt barren ſpots in the world. The inhabitants live entirely by the manufacture of cloths, which they ſend abroad to Turkey, Egypt, Perſia, and other diſtant countries, where they maintain agents of their own. It lies 19 miles S. of Juliers.

MONTMEDY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Stenay. It is ſituated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town: 21 miles N. of Verdun.

MONTREAL, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the little river Elz, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, 20 miles W. N. W. of Coblentz.

MONTREUIL, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is ſituated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Canche: 12 miles N. W. of Heſdin.

MONZINGEN, a ſmall town in the Lower Palatinate and diſtrict of Böckelheim, not far from Sponheim.

MORAU, or MARCH, the principal river in Moravia, riſes in the county of Glatz, at a very ſmall diſtance from the frontiers of Moravia, runs through all Moravia, ſeparates Auſtria from Hungary, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube 15 miles W. of Preſburg.

MORAVIA, a margravate between Bohemia, Sileſia, Hungary, and Auſtria. It is very fertile in corn. The inhabitants are Catholics. It belongs to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is divided into 6 circles, viz. Olmütz, Brünn, Iglau, Znaym, Hradiſch, and Prerau. It has its own particular form of government, but ſimilar to that of Bohemia. The number of inhabitants in 1775 amounted to 1,134,674, of whom 23,382 were Jews.

MORHANGE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, 21 miles E. S. E. of Metz.

MORINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 8 miles S. of Einbeck. Having been frequently deſtroyed by fire, the houſes of this place are now rebuilt in a better manner than before: one of the moſt remarkable buildings is the newly-erected orphan-houſe. To this diſtrict belong 12 villages, and it contains ſeveral excellent ſtone-quarries.

MORINGEN, a town of Swabia, in the principality of Fürſtenberg, 26 miles N. W. of Conſtance, 17 N. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

MORTARA, a town of the Milaneſe, in the diſtrict of Lumellina, belonging to the King of Sardinia, 20 miles N. W. of Pavia.

MORVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Neufchateau, 5 miles S.W. of Neufchateau.

MORUNGEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on a lake in Eaſt Pruſſia. It was entirely conſumed by fire in 1697, but has been rebuilt in a much more regular manner. It is a thriving place, on account of its ſituation on a high road: 22 miles S. of Mühlhauſen.

MOSBACH, a ſmall town of the Ortenwald, in the Lower Palatinate. It has churches of all three religions, and a caſtle, with good cloth manufactures. It contains about 280 public and private buildings, and in 1784 had 1654 inhabitants. Near the town are ſalt-works belonging to the Elector. It lies 13 miles N. of Wimpfen.

MOSBURG, a diſtrict and town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iſer, at its conflux with the Amper: 9 miles S. W. of Landſhut.

MÖSSKIRCH, a town, with a fine caſtle, in the diſtrict called Modach, which is part of the Hegau, in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria: 21 miles N. of Conſtance.

MOSZYN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict and waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

MOTTOLA, a ſmall town, which gives the title of Prince to the family of Caraccioli, in the province of Lecce, in Naples. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Taranto.

MOUDON, a ſmall town and bailiwick of the canton of Bern, in the Pays de Vaud, 12 miles N. N. E. of Lauſanne.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and diſtrict of Digne, 15 miles S. of Digne, and 12 W. of Caſtellane.

MOUTIERS, a town on the Iſere, in the county of Tarentaiſe, in Savoy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and in its neighbourhood good ſalt is made: 26 miles E. S. E. of Chambery.

MOUZON, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Sedan, ſituated on the Maas, 9 miles S. E. of Sedan, and 12 N. W. of Montmedi.

MOYEN VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, 1¼ mile E. of Vic, and 4 S. E. of Chateau-Salins.

MSTOW, a town in the diſtrict of Lelow, and waywodſhip of Cracow, in Poland.

MUCHELN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Freyburg, in that part of Thuringia formerly belonging to Weiſſenfels, now ſubject to the Elector of Saxony: 9 miles N. of Naumburg.

MUGGIA, a town of Iſtria, with a caſtle and harbour, belonging to Venice. Near it is another place called Muggia Vecchia.

MUGLITZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 18 miles W. of Landſkron.

MUHLBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Miſnia, on the eaſt ſide of the Elbe, divided into the old and new town. Near it is the Heath of Luchau, where, in 1547, the Elector of Saxony, John Frederic, was taken priſoner by the Emperor Charles V. It lies 26 miles N.W. of Dreſden.

MUHLBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Lower Baden, on the Alb, 4 miles N. W. of Durlach.

MUHLDORF, a town of Bavaria, on the north bank of the Iſer, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, 23 miles S. S. E. of Landſhut.

MUHLEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the Danube, in the lordſhip of Erzberg, 11 miles N. N. W. of Stockach.

MUHLHAUSEN, a free Imperial city in Thuringia, on the Unſtrut, of the Lutheran religion, ſituated in a very fertile country. The town and ſuburbs contain 20 mills, whence it derives its name. The inhabitants are computed at 8000. It contains a Catholic convent of Auguſtine nuns, and an Imperial poſt-houſe. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 48 perſons, who are divided into 3 parts, ſo that the government is in the hands of 16 of them, who are changed every year. The town ſchools are in a very flouriſhing ſtate. In 1733, upon a miſunderſtanding between the magiſtrates and citizens, the troops of the Elector of Brandenburg and of the Elector and Duke of Brunſwick were obliged to be called in, who retired in 1734, when matters were accommodated. The territory of the town comprehends 20 ſmall places. Its quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 160 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 135 dollars 23 kr. At the diets of the Empire it has the ninth place, and the third in thoſe of Lower Saxony, on the Rheniſh bench, in the college of Imperial cities. Lat. 51° 10′ N. long. 8° 12′ E.

MUHLHAUSEN, a free town of Swabia, in the Sundgau, in league with the Proteſtant Swiſs cantons, ſituated in a delightful plain on the Ill. It has both French and German inhabitants, who, as well as the magiſtrates, are Calviniſts, and exceed 9000 in number. The country round it is very fertile. The Teutonic knights and knights of Malta have commanderies here, and its cotton manufactures are very famous. It was once a free Imperial city. It lies 17 miles N. W. of Baſel.

MUHLHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, belonging to the Præmonſtratenſian abbey of Strahow at Prague: 9 miles N. N. W. of Bechin.

MUHLHAUSEN, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, on the Done, 12 miles E. of Elbing.

MUHLHEIM, a ſmall town with a bridge of boats over the Rhine, oppoſite the Imperial city of Cologne, in the dutchy of Berg. The Proteſtants of Cologne, and other adjacent Catholic places, attend divine ſervice at Mühlheim. It likewiſe contains many reſpectable manufacturers and commercial houſes of the Calviniſt religion. Beſides the Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, it has one for Roman Catholics.

MUHLROSE, a ſmall town on the rivulet of Schlube, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and circle of Lebus. Near it is the great canal 15

miles in length, with 8 ſluices, which was commenced in 1662 by the Elector Frederic William the Great, and completed in 1668, by which a communication is formed between the Oder, the Spree, and many other rivers, and between the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. It lies 10 miles s. w. of Frankfurt.

MUHLTROF, a ſmall town of Vogtland between Plauen and Schlaitz, belonging to the barons of Bobenhauſen.

MUNCHBERG, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a ſuperintendency over 11 pariſhes, and a Latin ſchool: 16 miles E. of Culmbach.

MUNCHENBERG, a pretty large town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and circle of Lebus, containing a colony of French refugees, who have introduced ſilk and woollen manufactures to great advantage: 34 miles E. of Berlin.

MUNDEN, a town in the principality of Calenberg, on the frontiers of Heſſe, 10 miles N. N. E. of Caſſel: it has a ſtone bridge over the Werra, which, after its conflux with the Fulda at this place, is called the Weſer. It contains two Lutheran churches, one for Calviniſts, a ſchool and an hoſpital. The vicinity of the town is occupied by gardens, and there is very little arable land. The inhabitants derive the principal part of their ſupport from their trade and the navigation of the Weſer, and likewiſe from the commiſſion upon goods and merchandize brought up and down the Weſer from moſt of the provinces of Germany to the warehouſes of this place. Good mill-ſtones are found in the neighbourhood of the town. In the war of 1756 it was ſeveral times in the hands of the French, who did not evacuate it till Auguſt 1762.

MUNDER, a ſmall ancient town, on the river Hamel, in the principality of Calenberg, between the mountains of Sonnthal, Oſterberg, and Dieſter. It contains ſalt-works and a ſuperintendency. It lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Hameln.

MUNDERKINGEN, a fortified town of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria: 9 miles N. of Buchau.

MUNICH, MUNCHEN, the capital of Bavaria, and reſidence of the elector, ſituated on the Iſer, a branch of which runs through the city, in the diſtrict of the ſame name in Upper Bavaria. It is ſurrounded with walls, towers, ditches, and ramparts, flanked with a great number of baſtions. It is a pretty large, populous, and handſome place, and may be conſidered as one of the fineſt towns in Germany, or even in Europe. The ſtreets are in general ſtraight, broad, well paved, and at night are lighted by lamps. Within the circumference of the walls there are 1241 houſes, and out of them 455. The number of its inhabitants amounts to between 46 and 48,000. The elector's palace is an admirable ſtructure; behind which, to the weſt, are the extenſive electoral arſenals, and to the north is the large garden belonging to the elector, with the building for tournaments. The principal church is the pariſh-church, wherein is the magnificent tomb of the Emperor Lewis IV. Amongſt the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are moſt worthy of notice. The hoſpitals of St. Elizabeth and St. Joſeph likewiſe deſerve to be mentioned. The building wherein the ſtates of the province aſſemble, the town-houſe, the manufactory, the opera-houſe, the elector's ale-brewhouſe, together with the many palaces with which the city is full, appear to great advantage. Here are all the higher colleges of government, as the privy council, the council of war, the regency, &c. This city has two great annual fairs. In 1632 Münich ſurrendered to Guſtavus King of Sweden, and in the two wars with Auſtria concerning the Bavarian ſucceſſion, ſince the commencement of the eighteenth century, it fell into the hands of the Auſtrians. In 1759 an electoral academy of ſciences was founded here, the object of which is the cultivation of uſeful ſciences and liberal arts, and the ſtudy of the hiſtory of Bavaria. In the firſt years of this inſtitution it had to combat great difficulties and prejudices, which it was finally fortunate enough to overcome. In 1782 Pope Pius VI. viſited Münich upon his return from Germany. In 1785 he appointed a nuncio at this place, which gave riſe to frequent miſunderſtandings concerning the extent of his power in Germany. Lat. 48° 5′ N. long. 9° 12′ E.

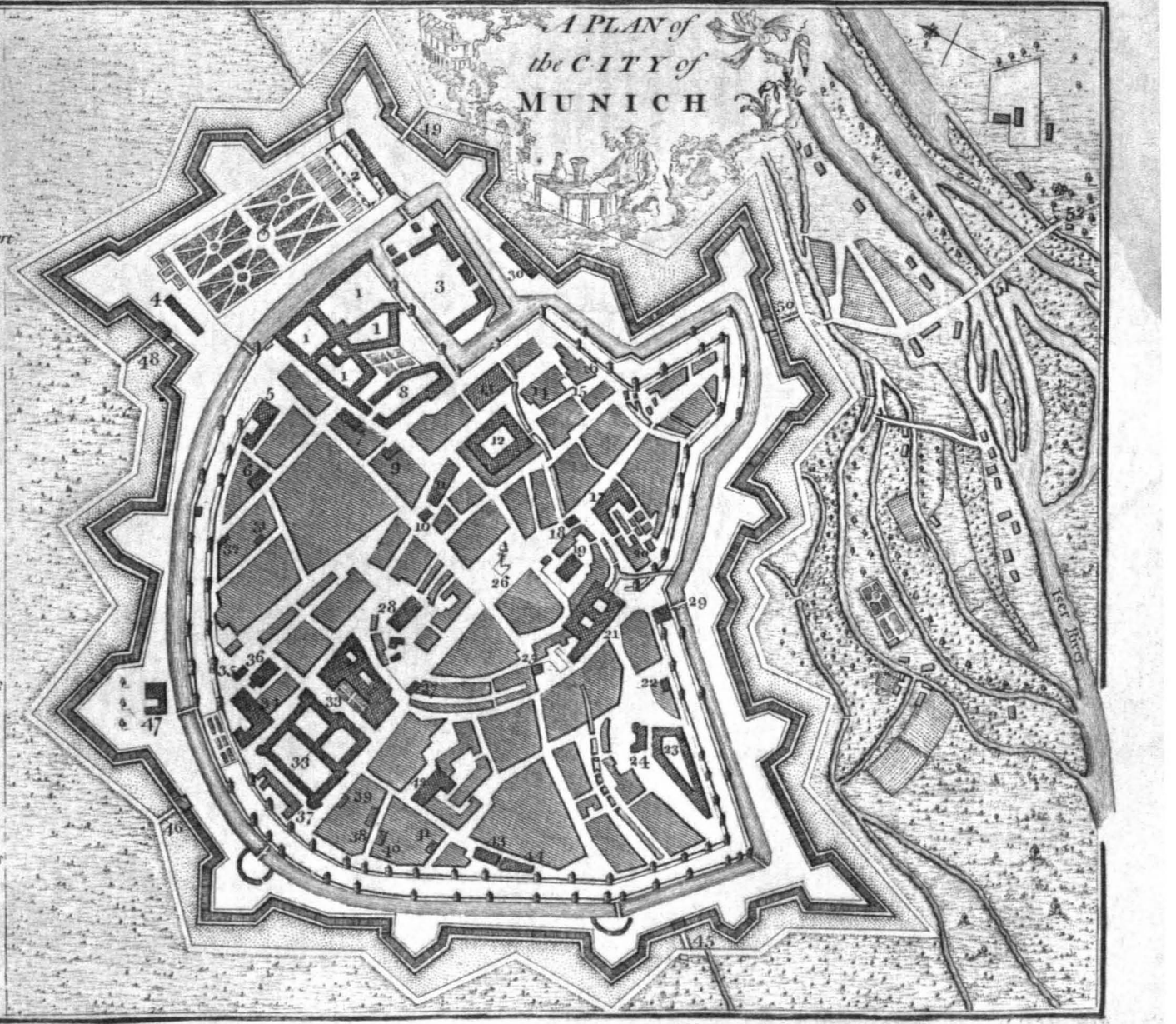
MUNIKENDAM, a ſmall town on a bay of the Zuyder Zee, in North Holland. It is the fifth in rank of the towns which ſend deputies to the aſſemblies of the ſtates of that province. The inhabitants principally ſupport themſelves by fiſhing, and their manufactures of ſoap and ſilk. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Amſterdam.

MUNNERSTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the river Lauer, with a commandery of the Teutonic order, and an Auguſtine convent: 13 miles N. of Schweinfurt.

MUNSINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with a caſtle, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 6 miles S. E. of Urach.

MUNSTER, a biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Cleve and the county of Mark; on the weſt by the county of Zütphen and Bentheim, and likewiſe by Overyſſel and Gröningen; on the north by Eaſt Frieſland and Oldenburg; and on the eaſt by the counties of Diepholtz, Ravenſburg, Tecklenburg, and Lippe, and the principality of Minden. It was founded by Charlemagne in 802. The Ems divides it into the upper and lower biſhopric. It contains about 3200 ſquare miles, and 350,000 inhabitants. The biſhop is a co-director of the circle of Weſtphalia, with the elector of the Palatinate and Brandenburg, as ſucceſſor to the dukes of Juliers. The chapter is compoſed of 40 canons, who muſt all be noblemen of ancient families; theſe,

A PLAN of the CITY of MUNICH



References

1. The Electors Palace
2. Electors Court Garden
3. The Arsenal
4. The Turners House
5. The Theatiner Church
6. St Marys Church Yard
7. The Convent upon the Steeger
8. The Franciscan Convent
9. The Biterich Convent
10. The English Ladies
11. The Gruft
12. St Laurence Church & Aliens Court
13. The Old Stable
14. The Mint
15. Brown Brew House
16. White Brew House
17. Duke Maxis Palace
18. The Town House
19. St Peters Church
20. The House of Correction
21. Duke Ferdinands Chapel
22. The Fabric
23. St Jacobs Church and Clarissen Convent
24. Olys House for Orphans
25. The Blue Ducks Tower
26. The Place
27. The Handsom Tower
28. St Marys Church
29. Einlas
30. The New Stables
31. The Electors Opera House
32. St Rochus Church
33. Jesuits Church and College
34. Holy Ghost Church
35. The Holy Trinity Church & Ladys Convent of the Carmelites
36. Carmelites Church
37. The Capuchins Convent
38. The Servitine Convent
39. The Boarding House
40. The Dukes Hospital
41. Josephs Hospital
42. St Anns Church and the Salesianerin Convent
43. The Brother House
44. The Electors House for Orphans
45. Sendlingers Gate
46. Neuhauser Gate
47. The Capuchins Convent
48. Schwabinger Gate
49. Khest Gate
50. Iser Gate
51. Iser Bridge
52. Wasser Tower

Iser River

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theſe, together with the nobility and towns, compoſe the ſtates of the province. Since 1719 the electors of Cologne have likewiſe been biſhops of Münſter. This ſee contributes 832 florins to a Roman month, and gives to a chamber aſſeſſment 434 dollars 17½ kr.

MUNSTER, the capital of the above biſhopric, is ſituated on the river Aa, near its conflux with the Ems, in a very fertile country. This town formerly poſſeſſed many privileges, but was beſieged by the biſhop in 1657 and 1661, and finally reduced under his ſubjection. Hereupon he erected a citadel, called after the patron of the town St. Paul's fort, or more commonly the Brille; but this was demoliſhed, together with all its other fortifications, in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent new palace. In the cathedral and the library of the chapter are many things worth ſeeing. The town contains a great number of convents and poor-houſes, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, three academies, a houſe of the knights of Malta, a convent of the Teutonic order, and a town-houſe, with many antiquities which are deſerving of notice. This place was the rendezvous of the Anabaptiſts in 1535 and 1536, under their king, John of Leyden; and in 1648 the peace of Weſtphalia, between Germany and France, was concluded here. In the war of 1756 it ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges both from the French and Hannoverians, the moſt remarkable of which was that of 1759. It lies in lat. 51° 55′ N. long. 5° 24′ E.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar. It lies 9 miles W. of Colmar.

MUNSTER, in Maynfeld, a ſmall town and diſtrict, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, thus named after an ancient collegiate church: 12 miles S.W. of Coblentz.

MUNSTERBERG, a principality of Upper Silefia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, between the principalities of Neiſſe, Brieg, and Schweidnitz, belonging to the Prince of Auerſperg. Münſterberg, the capital, lies on the Ohlau, the inhabitants of which cultivate great quantities of hops. It lies 13 miles N.W. of Neiſſe.

MUNSTEREIFFEL, a diſtrict and town on the river Erft; it belongs to the dutchy of Jüliers, and has a collegiate church: 16 miles S.S.W. of Cologne.

MUNZENBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with an ancient caſtle, in Wetteravia, which is an Imperial bailiwick, united with the royal and Imperial foreſt of Dreyeichen, the joint property of the counts of Hanau, Solms-Braunfels and Laubach, and of Stollberg. It lies 8 miles S. of Gieſſen.

MURANO, a ſmall town 3 miles N. of Venice, on one of the largeſt iſlands in the Lagune, where the famous Venetian looking-glaſſes are made.

MURAU, a ſmall town, containing 150 houſes, with a caſtle, on the Mur. It was formerly a flouriſhing place, but is now almoſt deſerted: it belongs to the Prince of Schwartzenberg, and lies in Upper Stiria, in the circle of Judenburg: 20 miles W. of Judenburg.

MURE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere and diſtrict of Grenoble.

MURHARD, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and formerly a Benedictine convent, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 10 miles from Hall and as many from Schorndorf. Since 1572 it has had Proteſtant abbots. It lies 16 miles N.N.E. of Gemünd.

MURTEN, a bailiwick on a lake of the ſame name, in the Pays de Vaud, ſubject to the towns of Bern and Freyburg, who appoint a bailiff alternately every five years. During the adminiſtration of one from Freyburg, appeals from his deciſion go to Bern, and on the contrary to Freyburg, from one appointed by Bern. In the year 1530 the Proteſtant religion was introduced into this bailiwick by the majority of votes. The chief place in it is

MURTEN, ſituated on the lake of Murten, having 3 churches. It is the firſt town where a traveller coming from the Pays de Vaud hears the German language; for in the latter, bad French is ſpoken. At this place the Swiſs in 1476 gained a ſignal victory over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who had laid ſiege to the town. As a memorial of the battle, a chapel was erected about 2 miles from hence, wherein were interred the remains of the Burgundian ſoldiers killed in the engagement; and the 22d of July is annually celebrated at Murten, as the anniverſary of that event. It lies 10 miles W. of Bern.

MUSKA, a ſmall town on the Neiſſe, with a caſtle, in the ſtate lordſhip of the ſame name, in the circle of Görlitz, in Upper Luſatia, which has been handſomely rebuilt ſince 1768, when it was entirely conſumed by fire: 25 miles N.N.W. of Görlitz.

MUTSCHEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the circle of Leipzig, which in 1723 was entirely conſumed by fire. A kind of cryſtals or amethyſts is found here, called Mutſchen diamonds. It lies 9 miles N.N.E. of Colditz.

MUTZIG, a ſmall town and caſtle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Breuſch, 13 miles W.S.W of Straſburg.

MUYDEN, a ſmall fortified town of South Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the river Vecht, on the Zuyder Zee. It has a caſtle, a pretty good trade, and lies 6 miles S.E. of Amſterdam.

N.

NABBURG, a ſmall handſome town on the Nabe, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Upper Palatinate; 9 miles W. of Amberg.

NACHOD, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, belonging to Prince Piccolomini: 14 miles N. E. of Königingrätz.

NAERDEN, a ſtrong place near Amſterdam, in the province of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, celebrated for the cruelties exerciſed there in 1572 by the Duke of Alva. This place has many manufactures of cloth and velvet, and a canal 20 miles in length runs from hence to Amſterdam through the ſmall fortified town of Muyden. Lat. 52° 19′ N. long. 2° 46′ E.

NAGOLD, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and ruined caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the river Nagold, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 15 miles W. of Tübingen.

NAKLO, a town on the Netze, with a caſtle, in the circle of the ſame name, and diſtrict of Netze, in Weſt Pruſſia.

NAKSKOW, the capital of the Daniſh iſland of Laland. It has a good harbour and great trade.

NAMUR, before the revolution, a county, and one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Brabant, and on the other three ſides by the biſhopric of Liege. It is mountainous, and yields iron, lead, coal, and marble. The greateſt part of it belonged to Auſtria, and the remainder to France; but in 1792 the French ſeized upon the whole county.

NAMUR, the capital of the above county, is a large, opulent, commercial town, on the Maas and Sambre. It was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Cambray. From 1715 it was one of the Dutch barrier towns, but in compliance with the deſire of the Emperor, the Dutch troops were withdrawn in 1782. Fire-arms, knives, ſciſſors, ſwords, and many other kinds of cutlery are made here. The number of inhabitants is computed at 36,000. In 1692 Namur was taken by Lewis XIV. and in 1695 by William III. of England. In 1746 it was retaken by the French, who reſtored it in 1749, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Since the commencement of the preſent war it has again fallen into the hands of the French. Lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 2° 35′ E.

NAMSLAU, a town in the circle of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on the river Weida, in the principality of Breſlau in Sileſia. In 1782 it contained 2100 inhabitants: 18 miles N. N. E. of Brieg.

NANCY, a city of France, in the department of the Meurte, formerly the capital of Lorrain, and reſidence of the duke, ſituated in a delightful plain to the left of the river Meurte. It is compoſed of two parts, the old and new town, the former of which was begun to be built in 1070, and the latter in 1591. Before the revolution it contained 3 collegiate, 3 pariſh churches, 17 convents, an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, a medical college, and was the ſee of a biſhop removed hither from Pont a Mouſſon. For many of its inſtitutions and embelliſhments it is indebted to Leopold Joſeph Duke of Lorrain, and King Staniſlaus. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and lies in lat. 48° 42′ N. long. 3° 52′ E.

NANTUA, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Aiſne, 24 miles W. of Geneva.

NAPLES, NAPOLI, a kingdom, comprehending the lower part of Italy. This country was conquered by the Romans before the firſt Punic war; and by the peace concluded at the end of it, they likewiſe obtained poſſeſſion of Sicily. When the weſtern Roman empire was annihilated, the Eaſt Goths were for ſome time maſters of the ſouth of Italy, and the Vandals of Sicily: but both were again reduced under the dominion of the Greek emperors.

The Saracens in the ninth century conquered the iſland of Sicily, and invaded the lower part of Italy; but in the eleventh century the Normans ſubdued both. Roger II. of the Norman family, in 1130, aſſumed the title of king of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily; from which time it has been uſual to call Naples and Sicily the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

By the marriage of the Emperor Henry VI. with Roger's daughter, the Princeſs Conſtantia, the Two Sicilies became ſubject to the houſe of Hohenſtauf, to the great mortification of the pontiff of Rome. Pope Urban IV. gave the kingdom to Charles of Anjou, brother of Lewis IX. of France, who publicly beheaded Conradin the lawful heir; but in 1282 Sicily was taken from him by Peter III. King of Arragon, and the appellation of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was diſcontinued, and that of the kingdom of Naples became more common.

Alphonſo V. King of Arragon, upon the deceaſe of King John II. obtained poſſeſſion of Naples, and gave it to his natural ſon Ferdinand, whoſe poſterity was continually embroiled with France, Lewis XI. laying claim to Naples as the heir of the houſe of Anjou. King Charles VIII. of France, at the end of the fifteenth century, made a ſpeedy conqueſt of Naples, but loſt it again in the ſame manner. His ſucceſſor, Lewis XII. formed an alliance with Ferdinand the Catholic, for the purpoſe of ſubduing this

this kingdom, which they meant to divide between them. But the French were driven out through the bravery and conduct of the King of Arragon's general; and Ferdinand, who inherited Sicily from his anceſtors, reduced all Naples under his authority.

Thus the Two Sicilies were united with the Spaniſh monarchy, till the commencement of the eighteenth century, when during the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war between Philip V. and Charles III. in 1707, the Auſtrians made themſelves maſters of Naples. Sicily remained ſubject to Philip V. till the treaty of Utrecht; by which Savoy obtained the kingdom of Sicily, and the Houſe of Auſtria retained Naples.

This continued till, by the death of Auguſtus II. of Poland in 1733, Europe was involved in a freſh war, in which Spain took a great ſhare, and conquered the Two Sicilies for the Infant Don Carlos, which he retained at the enſuing peace. In 1744 an Auſtrian army attempted the recovery of Naples, or at leaſt to gain a footing in it; but this intention was fruſtrated in conſequence of the battle of Velletri; and Charles ſwayed the ſceptre of the Two Sicilies, till by the death of his half-brother Ferdinand VI. in 1759 he aſcended the Spaniſh throne, whereupon he gave his former kingdom to his third ſon Ferdinand, and at the ſame time decreed that it ſhould never again be united with the crown of Spain. At the commencement of 1799 the French made themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of the kingdom of Naples, together with its capital: the king and royal family eſcaped on board a Britiſh fleet to Palermo, in Sicily; and the ſame year the republican invaders were again expelled both out of the metropolis and kingdom.

The kingdom of Naples is bounded on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the north by the State of the Church. It is divided into four principal provinces, Abruzzo, Terra di Lavoro, Puglia, and Calabria. Abruzzo is ſubdivided into three provinces, Abruzzo Oltra and Citra, and the country of Moliſe. Terra di Lavoro likewiſe comprehends three provinces, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra and Oltra. Puglia is divided into Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra di Otranto. Calabria is compoſed of three, Baſilicata, Calabria Citra and Oltra. Several places on the coaſt of Tuſcany, formerly the Stato delle Preſidii, alſo belong to Naples.

The iſland of Sicily contains three chief provinces; Val di Mazzara, Val Demone, and Val di Noto.

To Sicily likewiſe belong the Lipari iſlands, lying north of it, and the Ægates to the weſt. Malta is a fief dependent on Sicily.

The conſtitution of the Two Sicilies is not alike. The kingdom of Naples is a fief of the ſee of Rome, as an acknowledgment of which a grey horſe was ſent annually to Rome, and preſented by the conſtable of the kingdom to the Pope with great pomp, the evening before the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul. The bridle, ſtirrups, and ſhoes, were of ſilver, the ſaddle of crimſon velvet, with a covering of gold brocade. On its back it carried a very large lily (the arms of the kingdom), the ſtem and leaves of which were of ſilver, and the flower contained a note for 7175 gold ſcudi, paid to the Pope as a feudal tribute. In 1788 the king refuſed to comply with this ceremony, and only paid the ſum of money under the name of a pious offering. The Pope proteſted againſt it, and the affair is not yet adjuſted.

The ſtates of the kingdom of Naples are compoſed of two claſſes, the nobility and the people. The clergy, although ſo opulent, does not form any particular claſs, and has no ſeat in parliament. In Sicily, which is governed by a viceroy, the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and priors, have a ſeat and vote in parliament; to which belong likewiſe the military ſtate, comprehending all dukes, princes, counts, and barons; and the domain ſtate, compoſed of 43 royal boroughs. The parliament is aſſembled at the pleaſure of the king, neither can any alteration be made in common matters, nor any new taxes be impoſed without his concurrence. The crown of the Two Sicilies is hereditary.

The judicature of the Two Sicilies is regulated by the Roman and Papal laws, the royal ſtatutes, and the privileges of the towns. King Charles, with laudable attention, provided for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in his dominions, and, with the aſſiſtance of Paſcal Sciula, framed and introduced the code called King Charles's code, in 1754.

The revenues of the King of the Two Sicilies, after deducting all expences, exceed 1,150,000*l.* ſterling. They would be much greater, if thoſe of the clergy were not ſo immenſe. Since 1751 a beginning has been made to diminiſh the number of convents, which has been from time to time continued. The Inquiſition, which was never eſtabliſhed at Naples, was in 1782 ſuppreſſed in Sicily, to the great joy of the people. There are ſome Greek congregations in theſe kingdoms, but almoſt all of them are united with the Romiſh church. For the number of inhabitants, &c. ſee the Introduction. Wine, oil, fruits, cattle, particularly the Neapolitan horſes, corn in Sicily, ſilk and woollen manufactures, are the principal productions and branches of trade in theſe countries. Commerce might be more flouriſhing than it is, if the taxes, &c. were regulated upon better principles.

The king's title is King of the Two Sicilies, and of Jeruſalem. The hereditary prince had formerly the title of Duke of Calabria; but Charles Francis, the preſent heir apparent, born Jan. 4, 1775, is ſtyled Duke of Apulia. After a queen has had a ſon, ſhe has the privilege of attending the councils of ſtate.

The military force is compoſed of the Italian and Swiſs guard, of 1400 men each, 3 Swiſs regiments of the ſame ſtrength, 20 other regiments of foot, of unequal force, from 348 to 1378 men, beſides a battalion of marines of 1148 men, and a corps of artillery of 1253, with 44 engineers. The cavalry conſiſts

conſiſts of the guardie del corpo of 150 men, 4 regiments of cuiraſſiers, and 4 of dragoons of from 376 to 576 men. The militia forms a corps of 15,000 men. The naval force in 1788 comprehended 32 veſſels, 3 of which were of the line, and 6 frigates.

Naples, the capital of the kingdom of Naples, and reſidence of the king, ſituated in Terra di Lavoro, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea, with a capacious but not very ſecure harbour; to protect which it has ſeveral caſtles, as Caſtello dell' Uovo (thus named from the oval form of the neck of land whereon it ſtands); Caſtello Nuovo, on one ſide of which is the arſenal for the gallies, and on the other the Great Mole; on a point of land in front of it ſtands a ſmaller caſtle, called Torre di S. Vincenzo. Farther on, at the extremity of the town, there is another caſtle of leſs conſequence, called Torrione del Carmine (from the Carmelite church cloſe by it). Oppoſite Caſtello Nuovo, on the land ſide, is the caſtle of St. Elmo, or St. Eraſmo, which ſtands on a mountain, whereon is likewiſe a Carthuſian convent, the garden belonging to which commands an incomparable view over the whole city of Naples, part of the ſea, with the iſlands of Iſchia, Procida, and ſeveral others, and of Mount Veſuvius, ſometimes ſending up to the ſky columns of fire, ſometimes clouds of ſmoke. The number of inhabitants amounts to 350,000, 40,000 of whom are Lazzaroni, which is a name given in the capitals of Naples and Sicily to the meaneſt and pooreſt claſs of the people, who alternately work, beg, and ſteal, for a livelihood; which however would not be the caſe if they had ſufficient employment whereby to earn their ſubſiſtence. They are remarkably expert in throwing ſtones, upon which account they are a terror even to the regular troops. They are likewiſe called Banchieri, from ſleeping at night on benches, in ſheds and out-houſes.

As the Italians in general ſpeak very loud, and the Neapolitans by far exceed them all in this reſpect, ſo throughout the whole day and part of the night there is ſuch a noiſe, that, together with the rattling of the carriages, it may be heard at the diſtance of 1½ mile from the city, and upon a nearer approach almoſt deprives a perſon of hearing.

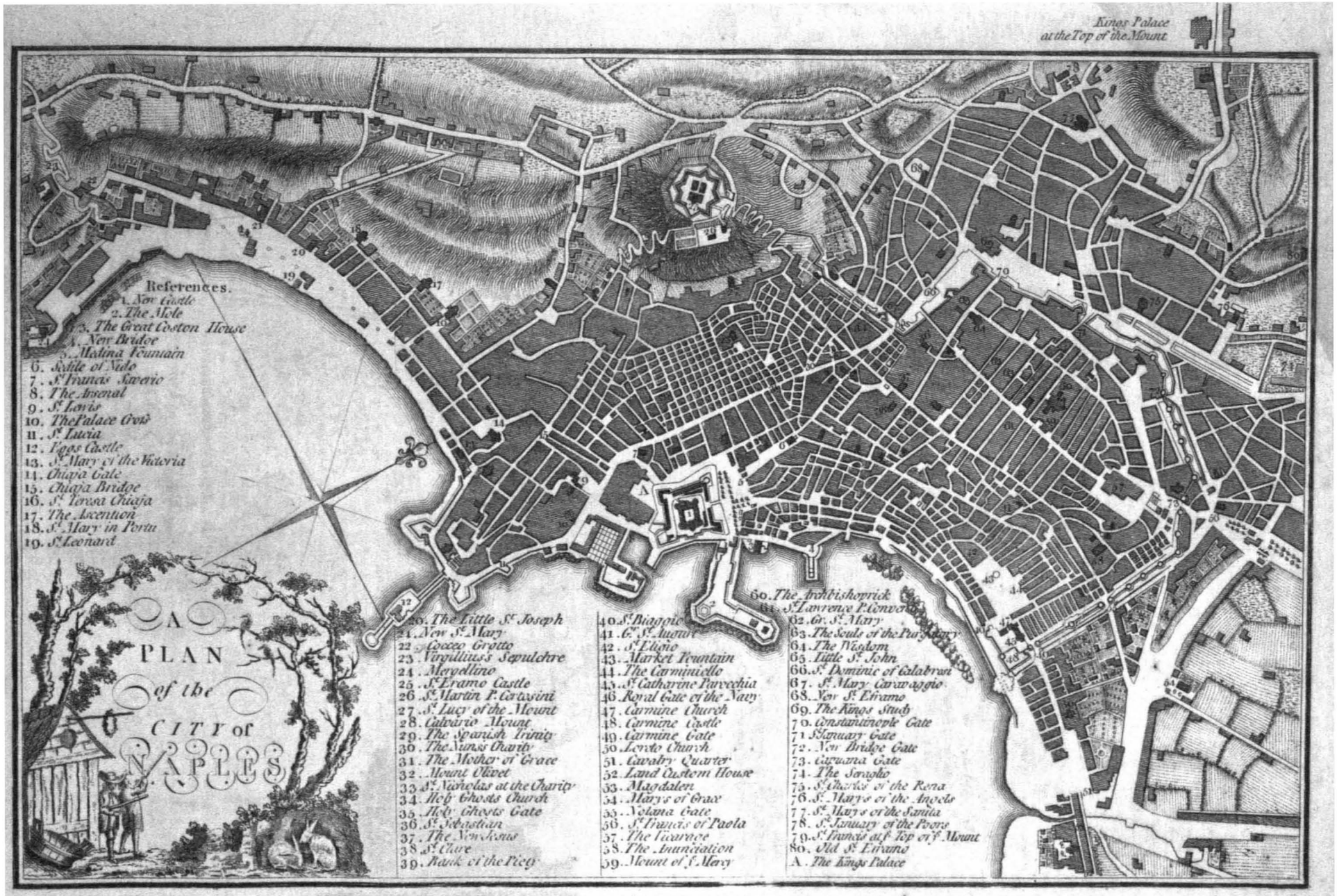
The climate of Naples is very mild both in ſummer and winter. The heat is rendered temperate by the weſt wind from the ſea, and when the ſouth-eaſt wind does not blow, any one acquainted with the town may walk even at noon-day in the ſhade of the houſes, without being incommoded with heat. At the latter end of the year, and in the winter, the rains are frequent and laſting, but ſtill ſeveral hours of the day are always fine, and the pavement of the ſtreets, principally compoſed of large broad ſtones, is very ſoon dry.

The houſes are built of ſtone, 7 or 8 ſtories in height, with flat roofs, which are a kind of pavement made of the ſand from Pozzuolo, containing metallic particles and ſmall cryſtals, which is mixed with lime, and acquires a durability by being wet.

The taſte in architecture, as well as in many other things prevailing in Naples, runs upon the ſingular and extravagant; but it likewiſe contains ſome truly magnificent buildings, the moſt remarkable of which is the royal palace, formerly inhabited by the viceroys, which has a communication, by means of a covered way, with the Caſtello Nuovo. In the archiepiſcopal cathedral, beſides other curioſities, are preſerved the body and ſome of the blood of St. Januarius, in two bottles made of cryſtal, which on the firſt Sunday in May miraculouſly becomes fluid, and this is regarded a happy preſage for the enſuing year; but on the contrary, if it retains its ſolidity, it is an unfortunate omen. Similar miracles, at various times and in different churches, are performed at Naples by the blood of St. Stephen, St. Pantaleon, St. Patricia, St. Vitus, and St. John the Baptiſt, and likewiſe with the milk of the Virgin Mary, which always becomes fluid on the feſtival of that ſaint. Near the church of St. Clare is a convent for nuns of noble extraction, which generally contains 300 perſons out of the principal families of the kingdom, who are attended by their own ſervants. In the church of Maria Nuova, the monument erected to the French general Lautrec, erected by the grandſon of the great commander Gonſalvo de Cordova, deſerves to be noticed. Oppoſite the Carmelite convent and the Torrione del Carmine ſtands a column in commemoration of the unfortunate Conradin, beheaded in 1268 by King Charles of Anjou. His remains are ſaid to have been depoſited in a chapel cloſe by, the floor of which is always damp on account of its extremely low ſituation; but which the Neapolitans regard as a miraculous proof of the innocence of the above-mentioned prince. In this chapel the executioner keeps his inſtruments. Amongſt the public edifices we muſt not omit the royal inn, or the houſe of induſtry for poor people, opened in the year 1766; the building occupied by the univerſity built at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century by the then viceroy the Count of Lemos. The univerſity was founded in 1224, by the Emperor Frederic II. as king of the Two Sicilies; beſides which Naples has an academy for ſciences and liberal arts, eſtabliſhed in 1779. The college della Nunziatella, one of the moſt uſeful inſtitutions for education, fell with its author the Miniſter Tanucci, and is entirely aboliſhed.

Out of the town are to be remarked the ſuburbs of Riviera di Pauſilipo, and Riviera di Chiaia (properly Piagga, or Spiaggia, from the ſea-ſhore, on which it lies), containing many handſome and ſome magnificent houſes, together with the tomb of the poet Virgil.

In the years 1647 and 1649 Naples was diſtracted by violent inſurrections, headed by Maſaniello and Genaro Anneſe, occaſioned by the heavy taxes. In 1742, as King Charles ſupported the cauſe of his brother, the Infant Don Philip, againſt Auſtria, an Engliſh ſquadron appeared before Naples, and threatened


Kings Palace
at the Top of the Mount
References.
1. New Castle
2. The Mole
3. The Great Costen House
4. New Bridge
5. Medina Fountain
6. Scale of Nido
7. S.t Francis Xaverio
8. The Arsenal
9. S.t Lewis
10. The Palace Gro.s
11. S.t Lucia
12. Ogos Castle
13. S.t Mary of the Victoria
14. Chiaja Gate
15. Chiaja Bridge
16. S.t Teresa Chiaja
17. The Ascention
18. S.t Mary in Portu
19. S.t Leonard
A PLAN of the CITY of NAPLES
20. The Little S.t Joseph
21. New S.t Mary
22. Grocco Grotto
23. Virgillius's Sepulchre
24. Mergellino
25. S.t Eramo Castle
26. S.t Martin P. Certosini
27. S.t Lucy of the Mount
28. Calvario Mount
29. The Spanish Trinity
30. The Nuns Charity
31. The Mother of Grace
32. Mount Olivet
33. S.t Nicholas at the Charity
34. Holy Ghosts Church
35. Holy Ghosts Gate
36. S.t Sebastian
37. The New Jesus
38. S.t Clare
39. Bank of the Piety
40. S.t Biaggio
41. G.e S.t Augusto
42. S.t Elisio
43. Market Fountain
44. The Carminiello
45. S.t Catharine Pavechia
46. Royal Gate of the Navy
47. Carmine Church
48. Carmine Castle
49. Carmine Gate
50. Loreto Church
51. Cavalry Quarter
52. Land Custom House
53. Magdalen
54. Mary's of Grace
55. Volana Gate
56. S.t Francis of Paola
57. The Tavarace
58. The Anunciation
59. Mount of S.t Mary
60. The Archbishoprick
61. S.t Lawrence P. Convent
62. Gr. S.t Mary
63. The Souls of the Purgatory
64. The Wisdom
65. Little S.t John
66. S.t Dominic of Calabrari
67. S.t Mary Caravaggio
68. New S.t Eframo
69. The Kings Study
70. Constantinople Gate
71. S.t January Gate
72. New Bridge Gate
73. Carmina Gate
74. The Seraglio
75. S.t Charles of the Rena
76. S.t Mary's of the Angels
77. S.t Mary's of the Santa
78. S.t January of the Poors
79. S.t Francis at the Top of the Mount
80. Old S.t Eframo
A. The Kings Palace
Scale of 3000 Feet.
500 1000 2000 3000
Published by I Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

threatened this metropolis with a bombardment: being unprovided for defence, the king was obliged to promiſe to remain neutral. In 1746 great commotions took place in Naples and throughout the whole kingdom, in conſequence of the unpopularity of the then Archbiſhop Cardinal Spinelli, for his attempts to introduce the inquiſition. The archbiſhop was obliged to quit the city, whither he never returned, but went to Rome; and the king pacified the people with the aſſurance that this deteſted tribunal ſhould never be eſtabliſhed. In 1764 the city and kingdom ſuffered by a great famine, and a mortality which carried off vaſt numbers of the inhabitants. In 1799 Naples was taken by the French, after an obſtinate engagement with the Lazzaroni, who fought with the moſt determined reſolution, but were at length overpowered. The former did not retain it long, being diſpoſſeſſed of it the ſame year. Naples lies in lat. 40° 21′ N. long. 11° 20′ E.

NARDO, a ſmall town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with the title of a dutchy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi.

NARNI, a town of the State of the Church, on a hill, in the dutchy of Spoleto. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

NASTEDE, a village in the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, between Braubach and Schwalbach, in the diſtrict of Reichenberg, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel.

NAUEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Havelland and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. The diſtrict likewiſe contains the village of Hohen-Nauen: 16 miles W. N. W. of Berlin.

NAUENHOF, a village 10 miles S. E. of Leipſic, and 5 N. W. of Grimme, belonging to the lords of Ponickau.

NAUMBURG, a Lutheran biſhopric in Thuringia and Miſnia, along the Saale and Elſter, which was under the adminiſtration of Maurice William Duke of Saxe-Zeitz, who died in 1718. When he became a Catholic in 1717, the chapter declared the ſee to be vacant, and a regency *ad interim* was appointed by the Elector of Saxony as hereditary patron, till at length, in 1726, the chapter ceded the biſhopric, by a contract to that purpoſe, to the electoral houſe of Saxony. The capital,

NAUMBURG, lies in the circle of the ſame name in Thuringia, on the Saale; it is a handſome place, and has a caſtle, a chapter which muſt adhere to the Augſburg Confeſſion, and an annual fair, which continues eight days. The ſo called *Liberty*, which is parted from the town by a wall, contains the cathedral, which is remarkable for its fine altars, paintings, ſubterranean chapels, with 3 lofty ſteeples, and the habitations of the canons. The inhabitants amount to about 7700. Amongſt the tradeſpeople of this town there are many capital houſes, and the ſtockings and turnery wares made here are held in great eſtimation. Its vineyards yield an excellent kind of red wine. In 1714, by an exploſion of gunpowder, 40 perſons were hurt, the whole Liberty and greater part of the ſuburbs, making in the whole 600 houſes, were conſumed to aſhes. In 1716 it again ſuffered by fire. Four miles from the town is the electoral ſchool called Pforta, which with its church and the ſalt-mine at Koſen, 2 miles from thence, is worthy of notice. Naumburg lies 18 miles S. W. of Leipſic, in lat. 51° 11′ N. long. 9° 35′ E.

NAUMBURG, a ſmall town of Sileſia in the principality of Jauer, 15 miles E. of Görlitz.

NAUMBURG, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Fritzlar, belonging to the electorate of Mentz, 4 miles N. E. of Waldeck.

NEBRA, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Unſtrut, in the diſtrict of Freyburg, in Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 6 miles S. of Querfurt.

NECKERELZ, a village of the Lower Palatinate in the diſtrict of Moſbach, with a Calviniſt and a Catholic church: 20 miles E. of Heidelberg.

NECKERGEMUND, a ſmall town on the Neckar in the Lower Palatinate, 5 miles E. of Heidelberg, in the diſtrict of Heidelberg. It contains 1600 inhabitants, and the Catholics and Proteſtants of both perſuaſions have churches there.

NECKERSTEINACH, a ſmall town and lordſhip on the Neckar, near Heidelberg, belonging to the biſhoprics of Spire and Worms.

NECKERSULM, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Franconia, at the conflux of the Neckar and the Sulm, belonging to the Teutonic knights: 5 miles N. of Heilbron.

NEHEIM, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and diſtrict of Werl, 14 miles S. of Hamm.

NEIDENAU, a ſmall town of the Lower Rhine on the Jaxt, in the diſtrict of Krautheim, belonging to Mentz: 5 miles N. E. of Wimpfen.

NEISSE, a principality of Sileſia, between Münſterberg, Brieg, Oppeln, Jägerndorf, Moravia, and the county of Glatz, belonging to the ſee of Breſlaw. Since the peace of 1742 the greater part of it has been ſubject to Pruſſia; but that on the frontiers of Moravia is under the juriſdiction of Bohemia.

NEISSE, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, on the Neiſſe and Bile, has between 4 and 5000 inhabitants, is one of the fineſt towns in Sileſia, and a place of great ſtrength. Its fortifications have been augmented ſince 1743 by a citadel on the other ſide of the Neiſſe, called the Pruſſian Fort. In 1758 it was beſieged by the Auſtrians, but ineffectually. The Biſhop of Breſlaw has a caſtle here with ſeveral offices for the principality, but the ſeat of the government is the caſtle of the adjacent ſmall town of Ottmachau. Between the Pruſſian Fort and the Neiſſe a new ſuburb has been built called Friedrichſtadt. In 1769 the King of Pruſſia had an interview at this place with the Emperor Joſeph II. It lies 27 miles S. S. W. of Brieg, in lat. 50° 24′ N. long. 14° 55′ E.

NEPI, a ſmall town in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church.

NERCHAU, a ſmall town near Grimma, in the

circle of Leipſic, belonging to the family of Dieſkau: 16 miles E. S. E. of Leipſic.

NERESHEIM, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Swabia, in the county of Oettingen-Wallerſtein. On the mountain of St. Ulric, near the town, ſtands the Benedictine abbey of Nereſheim, whoſe abbot was declared in 1763 a prelate of the Empire, by Oettingen-Wallerſtein, and in 1766 obtained a ſeat and vote amongſt the ſtates of the circle of Swabia. It lies 15 miles W. N. W. of Donauwerth.

NETTOLITZ, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 8 miles W. N. W. of Prachatitz.

NETZE, a river which runs out of a lake in the province of Kruſchwitz, in Weſt Pruſſia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Warte, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, above Landſberg.

NETZELAND, NETZ DISTRICT, is ſituated on both ſides of the river Netze, and comprehends thoſe parts of the Poliſh waywodſhips of Poſen, Gneſen, Inowroclaw, and Brzeſc, ceded by Poland to the King of Pruſſia in 1773. The boundaries of it were fixed in 1776 and 1777. It belongs as a diſtinct province to Weſt Pruſſia.

NETZSCHKAU, a ſmall town of Vogtland in the diſtrict of Plauen, belonging to Count Boſe, 12 miles S. S. W. of Zwickau.

NEU-BAMBERG, a town of the circle of Lower Rhine and electorate of Mentz, 18 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 9 S. of Bingen.

NEU-BIDSCHOF, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, in Bohemia, 9 miles W. of Königingrätz.

NEUBURG, a principality of the circle of Bavaria, divided into the weſtern and eaſtern part, the former of which lies along the Danube between Swabia and Franconia, and the latter between the Upper Palatinate and the dutchy of Bavaria. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics. At the beginning of the ſixteenth century it was given to a diſtinct line of the houſe of the Palatinate, which was ſubdivided into two branches, Neuburg and Sulzbach. The elder, or that of Neuburg, in 1685 ſucceeded to the electorate of the Palatinate, and became extinct in 1742; whereupon the houſe of Sulzbach not only inherited the principality of Neuburg, but likewiſe the whole electorate, and all the territories belonging thereto.

NEUBURG, the capital of the principality of the ſame name on the Danube, was formerly the reſidence of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg. The caſtle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary ſize and height, embelliſhed with portraits of princes and princeſſes of the houſe of the Palatinate. Belonging to the pariſh-church of St. Peter is a foundation for 6 canons, including a dean. Amongſt the convents deſerving of notice is that in the upper ſuburb, of the Urſuline nuns, who devote themſelves to the inſtruction of youth of their own ſex. In the lower ſuburb is an hoſpital for ſuperannuated citizens. The town has two gates, thoſe of the Danube and of Feldkirch. The fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. On the ſide of the upper ſuburb the town is ſurrounded with a moat. Upon an iſland in the midſt of the Danube is a provincial brewhouſe and mill. Neuburg lies 9 miles W. of Ingolſtadt, in lat. 48° 40′ N. long. 8° 48′ E.

NEUBURG, a town of the Briſgau, belonging to Auſtria, but which was entirely deſtroyed by the French during the thirty years war. The celebrated Bernard Duke of Saxe-Weimar died here in 1639. It lies 15 miles N. of Baſel.

NEUBURG, a ſmall town in the circle of the ſame name, in Weſt Pruſſia, 24 miles N. of Culm.

NEUBURG, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Schwarzach, in the Upper Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Amberg: 17 miles E. S. E. of Amberg.

NEUENBURG, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Würtemberg, 9 miles S. S. E. of Durlach.

NEUENSTEIN, a town and caſtle in the principality of Hohenlohe. The caſtle contains an hoſpital, an orphan-houſe, a houſe of correction, and a houſe of induſtry, in which cloths and flannel are made. It lies 10 miles S. of Crautheim.

NEUFCHATEAU, a ſmall town and lordſhip of the Netherlands in Luxemburg, formerly belonging jointly to the houſes of Stollberg, Aremberg, and Löwenſtein-Wertheim: 16 miles S. W. of Baſtogne.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of France and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, on the Meuſe: 17 miles W. of Mirecourt.

NEUFCHATEL, or NEUENBURG, with the county of Valangin, forms an independent principality, bounded on the weſt by France, on the north by the diſtrict of Biel, on the ſouth and eaſt by the bailiwick of Grandſee and the lake of Neufchatel. It is in alliance with the Swiſs cantons of Bern, Lucern, Solothurn, and Freyburg, and comprehends 18 caſtellanies and lordſhips (excluſive of Valangin), all of which profeſs the Calviniſt religion except the caſtellany of Landeron. It formerly belonged to the French family of Longueville, but the laſt prince of that family dying in 1694, and the female line becoming extinct in 1707, the ſtates of Neufchatel and Valangin choſe for their ſovereign the King of Pruſſia, as heir of the houſe of Orange, which had an ancient claim upon this country. It was taken poſſeſſion of by him, and guaranteed to him by the peace of Utrecht. The prince maintains a governor, whoſe power is limited by the privileges of the people. He is aſſiſted by four counſellors from amongſt the nobility of the country. The people are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Freyburg, and Solothurn, and maintain a particularly cloſe connexion with Bern, which canton is the umpire in caſe of any diſagreement between the ſovereign and ſubjects. The number of inhabitants in Neufchatel and Valangin amounts to 40,000, and the net revenues of the ſovereign tranſmitted to Berlin to between 9 and 10,000*l.* ſterling. The capital,

NEUFCHATEL, is ſituated on a lake of the ſame name,

name, at the mouth of the ſmall river Seyon, and is ſurrounded with delightful vineyards, pleaſant gardens, and a great number of fine villas. It has 4 great ſtreets, and many elegant buildings, the moſt remarkable of which is the palace of the family of Peyrou, in the ſuburb. The governor reſides in the old caſtle. All the inhabitants are Calviniſts, and have an academy and two churches. In one of them divine ſervice is performed in German, otherwiſe nothing but French is ſpoken here. In 1714 the town ſuſtained great injury by fire, and in 1750 by an inundation of the river Seyon. The number of the inhabitants exceeds 3000. It lies 18 miles W. N. W. of Bern, in lat. 46° 55′ N. long. 4° 39′ E.

NEUFFEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with the fortreſs of Hohenecuffen, is ſituated in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 7 miles W. of Weilheim.

NEUFISTRITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 26 miles E. of Iglau: long. 12° 40′ E. lat. 49° 3′ N.

NEUGARTEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town with a provoſtſhip, in the circle of Daber, in Farther Pomerania: 15 miles N. of New Stargard.

NEUGEDEYN, a ſmall town in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, which belongs to Count Stadion, and has conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuffs: 12 miles W. of Klattau.

NEUHAUS, a handſome town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with an academy, belonging to Count Czernin: it has manufactures of cloth, and lies 10 miles S. of Kamenz.

NEUKIRCH, a ſmall town and bailiwick in Klettgow, belonging to the canton of Schaffhauſen, near the fall in the Rhine: 6 miles W. N. W. of Schaffhauſen.

NEUKIRCH, a village in the principality of Troppau, in Upper Sileſia, 10 miles N. of Troppau.

NEUKIRCHEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel, 11 miles, S. of Homburg.

NEUMAK, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 15 miles W. S. W. of Klattau.

NEUMARK, a ſmall ancient town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw. It contains great numbers of wheelwrights, the waggons made by whom are celebrated throughout all Sileſia. Near this place is the village of Leuthen, where in 1757 the Pruſſians gained a deciſive victory over the Imperialiſts. Neumark lies 17 miles W. of Breſlaw.

NEUMARK, a ſmall handſome town of Tirol, ſituated on the river Etſch, 18 miles N. of Trent.

NEUMARKT, a ſmall town and village of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, 15 miles W. S. W. of Klattau.

NEUMARKT, a village of Lower Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Landſhut, 21 miles S. E. of Nürnberg.

NEUMARKT, a ſmall town on the Drebnitz, in the diſtrict of Brettchen and circle of Michelau, in Weſt Pruſſia: 9 miles S. E. of Biſchofswerder.

NEUMUGELN, a ſmall town, with a caſtle called Rugethal, in the diſtrict of Wurzen and circle of Leipſic, with a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies. Not far from hence is the village of Old Mügeln: 11 miles N. E. of Colditz.

NEUÖTTING, a town of Upper Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Burghauſen, near the river Inn. Two miles from New Oetting lies the ſmall town of Old Oetting, which has a collegiate church, with an image of the Virgin Mary, which is viſited by a great number of pilgrims. It lies 8 miles N. W. of Burghauſen.

NEUPAKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, 18 miles N. N. W. of Königingrätz.

NEURODE, a town in the county of Glatz, on the Wotitz, 8 miles N. N. W. of Glatz.

NEUSALZ, a ſmall town on the Oder, in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, whoſe proſperity is owing to the Moravian brethren. The greateſt part of it was burnt down by the Coſſacks in 1759, but has been handſomely rebuilt. It has a good trade, and many manufactures carried on by the Herrnhuters. It lies 17 miles N. W. of Great Glogau.

NEUSIDEL, a town of Hungary, on a lake of the ſame name, 13 miles long and 10 broad, in the province of Wieſelburg, principally inhabited by Germans.

NEUSOHL, a town in the province of Sohl, in Hungary, ſituated on the rivers Biſtritz and Gran: it is a handſome place, with a large caſtle and four ſuburbs. In 1776 it was made the ſee of a biſhop. In one of the ſuburbs the Lutherans have churches and an academy. The inhabitants, who are Sclavonians and Germans, are about 5000 in number. In 1762 the greater part of the town was deſtroyed by fire, but it has ſince been completely rebuilt.

NEUSTADT, the circle of Neuſtadt, is part of the electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the rivers Orle and Elſter, between Oſterland and Vogtland. The ſtates of this circle are compoſed of the nobility, and of the three diſtricts of Arnſhaug, Weyda, and Ziegenrück, formerly belonging to Saxe-Zeiz, but which ſince 1718 have been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

NEUSTADT, the capital of the circle of Neuſtadt, in Miſnia: it is a pretty large place, and ſince the ducal family of Zeiz became extinct, has been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. It has a ſuperintendency, a caſtle in the town, and another out of it, called Arnſhaug, ſtanding on a mountain. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Jena, in lat. 50° 45′ N. long. 9° 24′ E.

NEUSTADT, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the frontiers of Franconia, near the conflux of the Kocher and Neckar. It belonged to a branch of the Würtemberg family, which became extinct in 1742. It lies 9 miles N. of Löwenſtein.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, where in 1770 the Emperor Joſeph

ſeph II. received a viſit from the King of Pruſſia: 10 miles N. N. W. of Olmütz.

NEUSTADT, a town of Upper Bavaria, at the conflux of the rivers Abenſt and Danube, belonging to the diſtrict of Münich: 16 miles E. N. E. of Ingolſtadt.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town and caſtle on the river Aiſch, the capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, the ſeat of a juriſdiction and ſuperintendency. The library belonging to the church of this place contains many curioſities, and travellers obtain a ſight of it without difficulty. It lies 8 miles N. E. of Windſheim.

NEUSTADT, a village of the Harz, in Lower Saxony, at the foot of the mountain on which ſtands the caſtle of Hohenſtein: 5 miles N. N. E. of Nordhauſen.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town and caſtle in the principality of Calenberg, on the Leine, 25 miles W. S. W. of Zell.

NEUSTADT, a diſtrict and ſmall town with a caſtle, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 11 miles W. of Parchim.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Ruppin and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It has manufactures of glaſs and looking-glaſſes. About 4 miles from thence is the village of Hohe-Ofen, with a foundery of cannon and bombs. It lies 8 miles E. N. E. of Havelberg.

NEUSTADT, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Finow canal, by which the Havel and Oder have been united ſince 1746. It has extenſive breweries, manufactures of cloth and cutlery, and great quantities of braſs, ſteel, and iron wares are made in its vicinity. The town is compoſed of two parts, one of which is called Eberſwald, and the other the New Town. It contains a Calviniſt and Lutheran church. In 1693 a colony of Swiſs Calviniſts ſettled here; and between 1743 and 1748 a colony from the village of Ruhla, in Thuringia, compoſed of whiteſmiths and cutlers. A new ſuburb was built for them, and they were exempted from all taxes, exciſe, and military ſervice. Some Jews likewiſe live here.—Neuſtadt lies 31 miles N. E. of Berlin.

NEUSTADT, a town with a caſtle in the diſtrict below the Ens, on the frontiers of Hungary, 24 miles S. of Vienna. Next to Vienna, it is the largeſt town in this part of Auſtria, and has the ſtaple right over all goods coming from Italy. The reſidence of the Biſhop of Neuſtadt, who is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Vienna, has been removed to St. Pölten ſince 1784. In 1752 a military academy was eſtabliſhed in the caſtle, which in 1781 contained about 400 pupils. Lat. 47° 50′ N. long. 13° 53′ E.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgeberge, having a ſeat and vote at the aſſemblies of the province: 2 miles S. W. of Schneeberg.

NEUSTADT, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the principality of Bayreuth, 10 miles E. S. E. of Bayreuth.

NEUSTADT, a village in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia, belonging to Prince Kaunitz.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, ſubject to Pruſſia, 14 miles S. S. E. of Neiſſe.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz, in the circle of Königingrätz: 13 miles N. E. of Königingrätz.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Nabe, in the princely county of Sternſtein, in the Upper Palatinate, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz: 11 miles N. W. of Bleiſtein.

NEUSTADT, a town of the Lower Palatinate, at the foot of the Hart mountains in Speyergau, ſituated on the Speyerbach. The number of inhabitants in 1784 exceeded 4000. The old church belongs jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts. The Lutherans have their own church. On the hills round the town grows an excellent kind of wine. Lat. 49° 20′ N. long. 5° 51′ E.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Amöneburg, belonging to Mentz, although ſurrounded by the dominions of Heſſe-Caſſel.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town and territory in the principality of Coburg. The number of dwelling-houſes therein amounted in 1781 to 196, and that of the inhabitants to 1016. Many of them are tradeſpeople, who frequent the fairs of Frankfurt on the Mayn and other places, with wooden toys and a variety of articles. This place is the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, and lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Coburg.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town in the circle of Meiſſen, 6 miles S. E. of Biſchofswerda.

NEUSTADT, a diſtrict and ſmall town with a Carmelite convent, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, near which is the decayed caſtle of Salz, or Salzburg, where the Emperor Charlemagne frequently reſided. It lies 16 miles N. of Schweinfurt.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town in the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, 13 miles S. W. of Altendorn.

NEUSTADTL, a ſmall town in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, belonging to the Prince of Löwenſtein-Wertheim: 12 miles W. N. W. of Teinitz.

NEUSTADTL, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, 7 miles E. of Saar.

NEUSTADTL, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Weiſsfurth, 13 miles W. of Glogau.

NEUTITSCHEIN, a town in the lordſhip of the ſame name and circle of Prerau, in Moravia: at this place Field-marſhal Laudon died in 1790. It lies 14 miles E. N. E. of Weiſskirchen.

NEUVILLER, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, 16 miles W. of Haguenau.

NEUWEDEL, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, the greateſt part of which is ſubject to the lords of Wedel: 15 miles E. of Arenſwalde.

NEUWIED, a regular, handſome town and reſidence of the counts, ſituated on the Rhine, 7 miles N. W.

N.W. of Coblentz, and 5 S. E. of Andernach. It contains churches for all three religions, and a fine caſtle, garden, and library belonging to the counts. The Rhine is very rarely frozen over at this place, on account of the high rocks on both ſides of it. The adjacent country yields a good kind of red wine. In 1784 the counts of Neuwied were raiſed to the rank of princes and ſtates of the Empire by the Emperor.

NEXOE, a ſmall town on the iſland of Bornholm, belonging to Denmark.

NICASTRO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

NICE, a county of Piedmont in Italy, bounded on the eaſt by Genoa and Piedmont Proper, on the north by the marquiſate of Saluzzo and France, on the weſt by France, and on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea and principality of Monaco. It is divided into the county of Nice, properly ſo called, and the diſtricts belonging to it, comprehending the valley of Barcelonette, the county of Boglia, the marquiſate of Dolceaqua; to which are likewiſe annexed the county of Tenda and marquiſate of Ceva.

NICE, the capital of the above county, where the Paglione diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Genoa. It is divided into the old and new town. The ſtreets of the former are narrow, crooked, and filthy, but thoſe of the new town are wide and ſtraight, with handſome houſes. In clear weather the mountains of Corſica may be ſeen from hence. The harbour, capable of admitting veſſels of 300 tons, was in 1749 declared a free port, which has contributed greatly to the population of the town. Excluſive of the ſuburbs, it contains in a circumference of leſs than a quarter of a French mile, 18,000 inhabitants. The ſuburbs are principally inhabited by foreigners, who ſpend the winter there, from October to May. The climate in that ſeaſon is as mild as at Naples, which is occaſioned by its being ſheltered on the north by three ranges of mountains, each higher than the other, till at length they unite with the Alps. In the midſt of winter flowers are packed up in moſs at this place, and forwarded to London by way of Paris. Other religions beſides the Catholic are tolerated at Nice. The biſhop has the office of an inquiſitor, but he never exerciſes it. This town was taken by the French in 1691, and again ceded to Savoy in 1696. In the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war, the caſtle, by which it was formerly defended, was demoliſhed by the French in 1706. A garriſon of 2000 men is generally kept in the place. In 1792 it was taken by the French. It lies 10 miles N. N. E. of Antibes, in lat. 43° 42′ N. long. 4° 55′ E.

NICOLAU, a ſmall open town with a Catholic church, in the ſtate lordſhip of Pleſs, in Sileſia, 13 miles N. of Pleſs.

NICOLSBURG, a lordſhip and town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, belonging to the Prince of Dietrichſtein, with a caſtle which ſtands on a rock. It has a collegiate church and an academy; but the rich church of our Lady of Loretto, and the image of the Virgin Mary which performed miracles, were conſumed by fire. A great many Jews live in this town. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Laab.

NICOSIA, a town of Sicily in Val di Demone.

NICOTERA, a ſmall town on the ſea-coaſt, in Calabria Oltra, in Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

NIDDA, a diſtrict, and formerly a county of Wetteravia, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt. The capital of it is likewiſe called Nidda, and is ſituated on the river of the ſame name, 8 miles N.W. of Büdingen.

NIDECKEN, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Jüliers, 12 miles S. S. E. of Jüliers.

NIDEREHNHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles S.W. of Straſburg.

NIEDERBRECHEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Limburg, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, 13 miles W. of Uſingen.

NIEDERFLADUNGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the little river Fladung, on the frontiers of Henneberg: 14 miles W. of Meinungen.

NIEMBURG, a royal town in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, 25 miles E. of Prague.

NIEMECK, a ſmall town on the Ada, in the electoral circle of Saxony and diſtrict of Belzig, 13 miles N. of Wittenberg.

NIENBURG, a fortified town in the electorate of Brunſwick, in the county of Hoya, on the Weſer, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. The inhabitants derive a great profit from the culture of potatoes and tobacco, and the trade in corn and vinegar. In time of war this is the principal paſs over the Weſer, for which reaſon the French kept poſſeſſion of it a conſiderable time in 1757. It lies 20 miles S. of Verden, in lat. 52° 39′ N. long. 7° E.

NIENBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Saale, with a caſtle, formerly a convent for monks, in that part of the principality of Anhalt belonging to Cöthen.

NIENHUS, a diſtrict and town on the Dinkel, in the lower county of Bentheim, 18 miles W. of Lingen.

NIENRADE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Mark and circle of Weſtphalia, 11 miles S. E. of Hagen.

NIEUPORT, a town of Flanders formerly belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the river Yperle, near the German Ocean. This place may be laid under water with the greateſt facility, by means of the ſluices. The inhabitants are principally fiſhermen and ſailors, and ſubſiſt by the herring-fiſhery, and by making nets and ropes. The trade and commerce of this place were very briſk in 1781, during the war between England, France, and Holland. In 1745 it was taken by the French, but

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reſtored in 1748. It lies 10 miles S. of Oſtend, in lat. 51° 8′ N. long. 25′ E.

NIEUPORT, a ſmall town of South Holland, on the Leck, which before the revolution belonged to the houſe of Orange, with the title of a lordſhip. It lies 15 miles E. of Rotterdam.

NIHEIM, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 13 miles N.E. of Paderborn.

NIMEGUEN, an ancient, large, fortified town, on the Waal, in the quarter of the ſame name, and province of Gelderland, ſituated partly in a plain and partly on hills. The old caſtle called Falkenhof, where the Burgrave of Nimeguen uſed to reſide; the large Calviniſt church of St. Stephen; the Lutheran church; 1 French Calviniſt, and 5 Catholic churches; the delightful promenade of Kalverboſch; the Belvedere, and the bridge of boats over the Rhine, are the principal things that deſerve notice. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by ale-brewing and their trade with the adjacent dutchy of Cleve. This town is celebrated in hiſtory on account of the peace concluded here in 1678 and 1679. It was taken by the French in 1794. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Cleve, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 3° 28′ E.

NIMTSCH, a ſmall town and caſtle in the circle of the ſame name in the principality of Brieg, in Siléſia, where, in 1709, a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. It lies 15 miles E.S.E. of Schweidnitz.

NION, a ſmall town and bailiwick on the Lake of Geneva, belonging to the canton of Bern. In 1788 a military academy was eſtabliſhed here: 12 miles N. of Geneva.

NIVELLES, formerly the capital of Walloon Brabant, ſituated on the Thiene, 15 miles S. of Bruſſels.

NIUFRA, a lordſhip and caſtle in Swabia, not far from Gundelfingen, belonging to the houſe of Fürſtenberg.

NIZZA, a ſmall town of Montferrat, on the river Belbo, the ſee of a biſhop: 13 miles S.S.W. of Aleſſandria.

NOCERA DELLI PAGANI, a town of Naples, in the principality of Salerno, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno; it gives the title of Duke to the houſe of Caraffa. It has the name of Pagani from the Mahometan Saracens, who, after their defeat by Pope John X. in 915, ſettled in this place, and retained poſſeſſion of it till the thirteenth century.

NOCERA, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church. It has good warm baths, is the ſee of a biſhop, and in 1751 ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake.

NOGAT, RIVER, a branch of the Viſtula, which parts from it a little above Marienburg in Weſt Pruſſia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff.

NOLA, a ſmall town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples.

NOLI, a ſmall town in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, on the ſea coaſt. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Genoa. It has a harbour, and the promontory near it is called Capo di Noli: 8 miles S. S.W. of Savona.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and diſtrict of Pont à Mouſſon, on the Seille: 8 miles E. of Pont à Mouſſon, and 12 W.N.W. of Chateau-Salins.

NORCIA, a ſmall town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Spoleto, ſituated on the little river Fredara. It was laid waſte by an earthquake in 1730. The magiſtrates of the town are, according to law, compoſed of four perſons who can neither write nor read, ſo that all buſineſs muſt be tranſacted by word of mouth.

NORDEN, a diſtrict and conſiderable town of Eaſt Frieſland, with a good harbour. It is 4 miles diſtant from the German Ocean; and has a Lutheran church and Latin ſchool. Many of the inhabitants are likewiſe Calviniſts, Mennoniſts, and United Brethren. In 1784 it contained 3042 ſouls. It lies 14 miles N. of Emden.

NORDERNEY, a ſmall town on the coaſt of, and belonging to Eaſt Frieſland.

NORDHAUSEN, a village in the diſtrict of Brackenheim, and dutchy of Würtemberg, not far from Heilbronn on the Neckar, the houſes of which are in general one ſtory high, forming two long ſtraight ſtreets, and ſtand at a little diſtance from each other, with a ſmall garden annexed to each. This ſettlement was formed by a colony of Waldenſes from Piedmont, in 1699, whoſe principal employment is agriculture.

NORDHAUSEN, an ancient, free, Imperial town, near the Harz, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the river Zorge, and containing about 9000 inhabitants, 7 Lutheran churches, a well-conducted orphan-houſe, a Catholic foundation of the Holy Croſs, and has a good trade in corn and brandy, and likewiſe in rape and linſeed oil. At the diets of the Empire it has the tenth place on the Rheniſh bench, and the fourth in thoſe of Lower Saxony. Its contribution to a Roman month is 80 florins, and to a chamber tax 94 dollars 61½ kr. Lat. 51° 30′ N. long. 8° 31′ E.

NORDHEIM, a town of Würzburg, in the diſtrict of Volkach, which yields good wine.

NÖRDLINGEN, a free Imperial city of Swabia, on the little river Eger. It is fortified in the ancient ſtyle, and celebrated for the victory gained over the Swedes in 1634 by the Imperialiſts, and likewiſe for the league of the weſtern circles of the Empire in 1702. It contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants, who are Calviniſts; the Catholics attend divine ſervice in the German houſe. The ſteeple of the church of St. Mary Magdalen is accounted one of the higheſt in Germany. At the diets of the Empire the town of Nördlingen has the ſeventh place on the Swabian bench, and at thoſe of the circle the fifth place. It contributes to a Roman month 150 florins, and to a chamber tax 219 dollars 72 kr. It lies 6 miles E. of Bopfingen, in lat. 48° 49′ N. long. 8° 9′ E.

NORDSTRAND, a ſmall Daniſh iſland in the German Ocean belonging to the dutchy of Sleſwick. It is all that remains of a large iſland of the ſame name, ſwallowed up by the ſea in 1634. Lat. 54° 35′ N. long. 8° 40′ E.

NÖRENBERG, a ſmall town on the Lake of Enzig, in the circle of Arenſwald, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 15 miles E. of New Stargard.

NORTHORN, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Weſtphalia, on the Vecht, in the upper county of Bentheim: it has a good trade, and lies 13 miles W. of Lingen.

NOSSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Freyburg Mulda, in the circle of Miſnia and electorate of Saxony: 12 miles S. S. W. of Meiſſen.

NOTO, VAL DI NOTO, one of the three provinces of Sicily, bounded on the ſouth and eaſt by the ſea, on the north by Val di Demona, and on the weſt by Val di Mazzara. Its capital,

NOTO, ſtood upon a ſteep hill, but was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1693, and near it a new town was built called Noto Nuovo.

NOVALE, a ſmall town in the Treviſan, belonging to Venice, 13 miles N. of Padua.

NOVARA, a ſtrong town, with a good citadel, in the Novareſe, belonging to the King of Sardinia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who has the title of a prince of the Empire. His juriſdiction extends over a great tract of country, as far as Lago Maggiore; on which account he always wears a ſword, when on horſeback. Novara lies 24 miles W. of Milan, in lat. 45° 28′ N. long. 6° 18′ E.

NOVARESE, a diſtrict of the Milaneſe, between the Milaneſe Proper, the counties of Vigevano and Anghiera, the diſtrict of Vercelli, and the principality of Maſſerano. By the treaty of Vienna in 1735 it was ceded to the King of Sardinia. It produces very good rice.

NOVI, a ſmall town in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, with a fortified caſtle on a mountain. It is the principal depoſit for all goods going from Genoa to Lombardy and Germany, and has 4 annual fairs. It lies 8 miles S. of Tortona, in lat. 44° 47′ N. long. 6° 26′ E.

NOVILLE, a ſmall town of the canton of Bern, in the diſtrict of Aigle. Not far from hence, at Roche, are ſalt ſpings, and a quarry of grey marble. It lies 14 miles E. S. E. of Lauſanne.

NOWE MIASTO, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the waywodſhip of Maſovia, in Poland.

NOZEROY, a town of France, in the department of Mount Jura and diſtrict of Arbois: 12 miles S. E. of Salins, and 27 S. of Beſançon.

NURNBERG, a large, free, Imperial city, in the circle of Franconia, is well built, and lies in a ſandy country, but which has been rendered fertile and pleaſant by induſtry and good management. It is ſituated on the river Pegnitz, which runs through the town, dividing it into two unequal parts. The northern is the ſmalleſt, and is called, after the name of its principal church of St. Sebald, the Sebald Side; and the ſouthern, which is rather the largeſt, is denominated, from its principal church of St. Lawrence, the Lawrence Side. Each of them is divided into four quarters. The town has four, or, according to ſome, five principal gates, and three ſmaller ones. At two of the latter a ſmall conſideration procures admittance into the city, after the principal gates are ſhut. They are generally cloſed half an hour after ſunſet, and opened half an hour before ſunriſe. It is ſurrounded with deep ditches and a double wall, fortified in the ancient manner, with a great number of towers, baſtions, and other works.

The inhabitants are not ſo numerous as they might be. Excluſive of thoſe in the ſuburbs of Wörhd and Gaſtenhof, which are very populous, they amount to about 30,000. The citizens are divided into 24 companies of foot, 2 companies of horſe, and a corps of artillery, who, in caſe of fire, repair to their appointed ſtations, for the maintenance of order and tranquillity. The magiſtrates and almoſt all the citizens are of the Lutheran religion. The few Calviniſts who live in Nürnberg attend divine ſervice in a private houſe ſtanding in a garden near one of the gates, and the Catholics have theirs in a church lately erected.

In the northern half of the town, or the Sebald Side, the moſt remarkable buildings are, the caſtle, built in the antique taſte; the town-houſe, which is one of the largeſt in Germany, and is embelliſhed with a great number of exquiſite paintings; the cathedral of St. Sebald, near which is a Latin ſchool; the church formerly belonging to the Dominicans, containing the public library, with many natural and artificial curioſities; the church of St. Ægidius, or the New church, built in the Italian ſtyle; the church of the Holy Ghoſt, where the Imperial regalia are kept; the church of the Virgin Mary, and the bridge near the ſhambles, which connects this ſide with that of St. Lawrence, and is 97½ feet in length, 50 in width, and ſtands on a ſingle arch.

On the ſide of St. Lawrence are, the arſenal; the cathedral of St. Lawrence, a fine Gothic ſtructure; the churches of St. Clare, and of St. James; the ſo called German houſe, in which is the church of St. Elizabeth; the church of St. Saviour, where the military attend divine ſervice; that of St. Catharine, near which are the anatomical theatre, the academy for painting, and the drawing-ſchool. Amongſt other delightful places on this ſide of the town, is the iſland called the Schütt, formed by the river Pegnitz. Both parts of the town were greatly damaged by the inundation of the river in 1784.

Beſides the city library, thoſe of Ebner and Finczer, and the muſeum of Praun, are particularly worthy of a traveller's attention.

Nürnberg abounds in inſtitutions for the ſupport of the poor and indigent, into many of which

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even foreigners are admitted.—This city formerly had, and ſtill has, a great number of expert artiſts and handicraftſmen. Its trade is conſiderable, although it has decreaſed very much ſince the ſixteenth century, owing to a variety of circumſtances, particularly the newly-diſcovered way to the Eaſt Indies, and the prohibition of the importation of many articles manufactured here into foreign countries.

The ſmaller council is compoſed of 34 members from the nobility, and 8 tradeſmen. The great one is compoſed of the deputies from all the claſſes of the people (the clergy excepted). Their number is not fixed, but in general exceeds 200.

The military force maintained by Nürnberg is compoſed of 2 companies of cuiraſſiers, 2 companies of dragoons, and 8 companies of foot, to which muſt be added 2 companies of invalids, and a company of horſe, which are not included among the military, but live in the town.

According to the arrangement made in 1720 the city of Nürnberg ought to pay 828 florins to a Roman month; but in conſideration of its being greatly impoveriſhed and exhauſted by the viciſſitudes of war, and the contributions exacted in 1762 by the Pruſſian troops, and likewiſe that its ſhare was diſproportionate, being equal to one third of all the other ſtates of Franconia united, it was reduced, and the city now pays only 640 florins. To a chamber aſſeſſment it has contributed 1015 dollars ſince 1775. Among the Imperial cities at the diet of the Empire it has the third place, and at thoſe of the circle the firſt.

Its territory is of conſiderable extent, and beſides the diſtricts lying eaſt of the ſuburb of Wöhrd, and to the weſt by Gaſtenhof, comprehends thoſe of Altdorf, Engelthal, Lauf, Lichtenau, Grävenberg, Hersbruck, Hilpolſtein, Hohenſtein, Petzenſtein and Stierberg, Reicheneck, Velden, and Hauſeck. Nürnberg lies in lat. 49° 27′ N. long. 8° 40′ E.

NURNBERG, the burgravate of, is ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed in 1060 by the Emperor Henry IV. in favour of the Count of Vohburg; but the firſt burgrave mentioned in the earlieſt records is Gottfried of Hohenlohe in 1138. Amongſt other things it was his buſineſs to hold the court of juſtice in the Emperor's name. Brandenburg likewiſe maintains that a certain diſtrict with ſovereign prerogatives was annexed to it. This burgravate devolved to the counts of Zollern, from whom are deſcended the preſent margraves of Brandenburg, who ſtill retain the title of burgraves of Nürnberg. In the fifteenth century, during the reign of the Emperor Sigiſmund, the Burgrave Frederic VI. became Elector of Brandenburg, and being in want of a great ſum of money to maintain his new dignity, with the concurrence of the Emperor, he, in 1427, ſold to the city of Nürnberg the caſtle above the town, together with ſeveral tolls and privileges, reſerving the burgravate itſelf, the ſpiritual and temporal fiefs, together with other rights and prerogatives ſpecified in the ſale contract. This gave riſe to great miſunderſtandings between the burgraves and the town of Nürnberg; and the agreement drawn up in 1496 by Dietrich of Harras, in the name of Albert Duke of Saxony, was found incompetent to adjuſt them.

NURTINGEN, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle in the dutchy of Würtemberg, between Tübingen and Kircheim, on the Neckar, over which is a ſtone bridge: 10 miles W. of Wieſenſteig.

NUSCO, a ſmall town of Principato Oltra, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

NUYS, the capital of the lower part of the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the Rhine, at its conflux with the Erft. In the thirteenth century it joined the Hanſeatic league. In 1475 it ſuſtained a cloſe ſiege from Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy, which laſted 9 months, till it was raiſed by the Emperor Frederic III. On account of its gallant reſiſtance this town obtained, amongſt other privileges, the right of coining, the criminal juriſdiction (which however is not admitted by the ſovereign), the exemption from all tolls in the archbiſhopric, 5 annual fairs, and a golden eagle for its arms. It contains ſeveral convents and an academy. In the market-place ſtands a metal ſtatue of the Emperor Frederic III. It lies 19 miles N. N.W. of Cologne, in lat. 51° 10′ N. long. 4° 15′ E.

NYEKIÖBING, a large handſome town on the Sound of Güldborg, in the Daniſh iſland of Falſter, which was formerly the reſidence of the queen dowager, and other branches of the royal family.

NYESTED, a town with a good trade on the iſland of Laland, belonging to Denmark.

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OBERENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Benfelden, 13 miles S.W. of Straſburg.

OBERKIRCH, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Swabia, in the Ortenau, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Straſburg, belonging to the biſhop of that place.

OBERLAASPE, a ſmall town of Wetteravia, belonging to the Count of Sayn and Witgenſtein. The caſtle of Witgenſtein, cloſe by it, ſtanding upon a high

a high rock, is the reſidence of the reigning counts of Sayn and Witgenſtein: 13 miles N. W. of Marburg.

OBERLAHNSTEIN, a ſmall town on the Rhine, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, and a medicinal ſpring, in the electorate of Mentz: 5 miles S. S. E. of Coblentz.

OBERLAUDA, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Tauber, between Biſchofsheim and Königshofen, in the biſhopric of Würzburg: 9 miles N. W. of Mergentheim.

OBERNBURG, a ſmall town on the Mayn, in the electorate of Mentz and diſtrict of Aſchaffenburg, 7 miles S. of Aſchaffenburg.

OBERNDORF, a ſmall town in the Schwarzwald, on the Neckar, in the county of Hohenberg, in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria: 7 miles N. N. E. of Rothweil.

OBERNKIRCHEN, a town with a convent of Lutheran nuns, in the county of Schauenburg, in Weſtphalia, which belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and has an excellent ſtone-quarry. It lies 5 miles E. of Bückeburg.

OBERWÖLZ, a town of Auſtria in the dutchy of Stiria, 24 miles W. of Judenburg.

OBRIGHEIM, a large village in the diſtrict of Moſbach, in the Lower Palatinate, 17 miles E. of Heidelberg.

OCHSENFURTH, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg: the adjacent country yields good wine.

ODENBACH, a village in the principality of Zweybrücken, 2 miles from Meiſenheim.

ODER, a large navigable river of Germany, abounding in fiſh, which riſes out of a rock in a foreſt on the frontiers of Moravia and Sileſia, near the ſmall town of Friedeck, runs through almoſt all Sileſia and the margravate of Brandenburg, afterwards forms the Lake of Damm, near Stettin, in Hither Pomerania, goes through the great and little Friſche Haff, and diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea by three channels, called Peene, Swine, and Diwenow.

ODERBERG, a free inferior lordſhip of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen, belonging to Count Henkel. The chief town of the ſame name is ſituated on the Oder, which here forms the boundary of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian dominions, and runs between the town and the caſtle. The latter belongs to Pruſſia, and the former to Auſtria. It lies 19 miles W. of Troppau.

ODERBERG, a pretty large town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Upper Barnim, ſituated on the Oder, with a Calviniſt and Lutheran church: 9 miles S. of Angermünde.

ODERNHEIM, a ſmall town on the river Glan, whence it is frequently called Glan-Odernheim, which belonged formerly as a fief of Mentz to the counts palatine of Veldenz, and when that family became extinct, to Zweybrücken, by whom it was, in 1768, exchanged with the Elector Palatine, and it now belongs to the diſtrict of Creuznach. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church, in the latter of which the Catholics are allowed to baptize and marry. It lies 7 miles S. W. of Creuznach.

ODERNHEIM, a town on the Selze, in the diſtrict of Alzey, in the Lower Palatinate, is generally called Gau-Odernheim, to diſtinguiſh it from Glan-Odernheim. The church belongs jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts. In 1782 this place contained 1022 inhabitants. It lies 14 miles S. of Mentz.

OEBSFELD, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Aller, at the fartheſt extremity of the dutchy of Magdeburg, which was exchanged by the King of Pruſſia with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Homburg for Neuſtadt on the Doſſe, in the Middle Mark. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Brunſwick.

OEDERAN, a ſmall town of Miſnia, in the circle of Erzgebirge, ſituated on the Flöhe, in the diſtrict of Auguſtuſburg, between Freyberg and Chemnitz. It ſuſtained great injury by fires in 1709, 1733, and 1753. The inhabitants make cloth, flannel, and canvas. It has a ſeat and vote in the provincial aſſemblies.

OEHRINGEN, the capital of the principality of Hohenlohe, on the river Ohrn, which runs between the old and new town. One half of it belonged formerly to the line of Neuenſtein, and the other to that of Waldenburg. But in 1782 the Prince of Hohenlohe-Neuenſtein, who reſided in the town, became ſovereign of the whole of it by purchaſe. In 1785 it contained 3834 inhabitants. Its academy was founded in 1735. In the vicinity of the town many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered from time to time ſince 1741. It lies 12 miles S. of Crautheim, in lat. 49° 11′ N. long. 7° 17′ E.

OELINGEN, a village and caſtle, the reſidence of the Teutonic commander of the bailiwick of Franconia: 3 miles N. of Weiſſenburg.

OELS, a principality of Lower Sileſia, on the Oder, bounded on the eaſt by Brieg, on the weſt by Wolau, on the ſouth by Breſlau, and on the north by the ſtate lordſhips of Trachenberg and Militſch, belonging to a branch of the ducal family of Würtemberg, of the Lutheran religion. The capital of this principality is

OELS, which lies 15 miles E. N. E. of Breſlau, on the Oels, is the reſidence of the Duke of Würtemberg-Oels, and has 5 Lutheran churches, a Catholic church, a very good ſchool, or academy, eſtabliſhed by the prince, and in 1784 contained 3174 inhabitants. In September 1735 a violent tempeſt did great injury to this town. Lat. 51° 12′ N. long. 15° 6′ E.

OELSNITZ, a town of the electorate of Saxony, on the Elſter, in the diſtrict of Vogtlberg and circle of Vogtland; it has a ſuperintendency, a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies, and manufactures of muſlin. At this place pearls are found in the river Elſter. It lies 6 miles S. of Plauen.

OETTINGEN, a county in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north and eaſt by Franconia, on the ſouth by the dutchy of Neuburg, and on the

weſt by the dutchy of Würtemberg. From this county the houſe of Oettingen has its name, which is divided into three lines; Spielberg, Wallerſtein, and Katzenſtein-Baldern. The former was raiſed to the princely rank in 1734, the ſecond in 1774, and the third ſtill remains counts. The quota of this county, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 8 horſe and 45 foot, or monthly, 276 florins. To a chamber tax it gives in the whole 108 dollars 83½ kr. The principal line of Oettingen-Oettingen, which was raiſed to the princely rank in 1674, became extinct in 1731.

OETTINGEN, the reſidence of the princes of Oettingen-Spielberg, lies in the diſtrict of the ſame name, on the Wernitz, in the circle of Franconia, with about 4000 inhabitants, moſt of whom are Proteſtants, and many Jews. It contains a Proteſtant church and ſuperintendency, a college, which has conſiderable revenues for the maintenance of ſtudents during a courſe of academical ſtudies, an orphan-houſe, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and a Catholic church and ſchool. The prince himſelf is a Catholic. Oettingen lies 8 miles N.N.E. of Nordlingen, in lat. 48° 56′ N. long. 8° 15′ E.

OFFENBACH, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the ſouthern ſhore of the Mayn, formerly the reſidence of one of the lines of the counts of Iſenburg, which in 1718 became extinct, when that of Iſenburg-Birſtein obtained poſſeſſion of it. In the town the German and French Calviniſts, and ſince 1740 the Lutherans likewiſe, have their ſeparate churches. It lies 5 miles E. of Frankfurt.

OFFENBURG, a ſmall, free Imperial town of Swabia, in the Ortenau, ſituated on the river Kinzing; it is of the Catholic religion, is under the protection of Auſtria, and the reſidence of the Auſtrian governor of the Ortenau. At the diets of the Empire it has the twenty-ſeventh place on the bench of Imperial cities, and at thoſe of the circle the twenty-ninth. To a Roman month it contributes 33 florins, and to a chamber tax 22 dollars 88½ kr. It lies 9 miles S.E. of Straſburg, in lat. 48° 29′ N. long. 5° 38′ E.

OGERSHEIM, a ſmall town of the Lower Palatinate and diſtrict of Neuſtadt, 5 miles W. of Manheim, with a fine caſtle, and a new church built by the Electreſs Elizabeth Auguſta in 1775. The Calviniſts have likewiſe a church in the town, and the Lutherans another out of it. In 1785 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 922.

OGLIO, a large river, which riſes on the frontiers of Val Camonica, runs through Lago d'Iſeo, receives the ſmall rivers Cherio, Mella, Chieſe, the rivulets of Storone and Saparona, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po below Borgoforte, in the dutchy of Mantua. It is navigable from Pontevico to its mouth, a diſtance of 32 Italian miles.

OHLAU, a town in the principality of Brieg, in Sileſia, ſituated on the Ola, 16 miles S.E. of Breſlau, having a fine caſtle, a Proteſtant and a Catholic church, 1 ſilk and 2 tobacco manufactories.

OHRDRUFF, a ſmall town and caſtle of Thuringia, on the little river Ohr, near the Thuringian foreſt, 10 miles S.S.E. of Gotha. It belongs to the princes of Hohenlohe, of the family of Neuenſtein, as part of the county of Gleichen, and contains 755 houſes and 4150 inhabitants.

OHRNBAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Altmühl, in the biſhopric of Aichſtadt, 9 miles S.S.E. of Anſpach.

OLDENDORF, a village of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenburg, 20 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen.

OLDENBURG, formerly a county, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the weſt by Eaſt Frieſland, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Münſter, on the eaſt by Delmenhorſt and the dutchy of Bremen, and on the north by the German Ocean. From this country ſprung the preſent kings of Denmark. It has been united with Delmenhorſt ſince 1547; and when the line of its former counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the Grand Duke of Ruſſia for his ſhare of Holſtein; and the latter immediately gave it to his couſin, Frederic Auguſtus Duke of Holſtein and Biſhop of Lübeck, and to his male deſcendants. The Emperor ratified the exchange, and in 1777 raiſed Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt to the rank of a dutchy, the poſſeſſor of which was thereby entitled to a vote at the diet of the Empire, by the name of Holſtein-Oldenburg, inſtead of that formerly belonging to the elder line of Gottorp. This dutchy contains 70,000 inhabitants, who are of the Lutheran religion, and its revenues amount to 300,000 dollars (upwards of 52,000*l.* ſterling).

OLDENBURG, the capital of the dutchy, is a pretty large fortified place, with 5000 inhabitants, ſituated on the river Hunte. It is the ſeat of the colleges of government. It lies 23 miles W. of Bremen, in lat. 53° 7′ N. long. 5° 54′ E.

OLDENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Wagria, in Holſtein, oppoſite the iſland of Femern: 28 miles N. of Lübeck.

OLDENSAEL, the capital of the quarter of Twenthe in the province of Overyſſel; it was formerly ſtrongly fortified, and lies 17 miles N.W. of Steinfurt.

OLEPE, a town and caſtle in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and diſtrict of Waldenburg, ſituated on the river Bigge, near the frontiers of Naſſau-Siegen, and belongs to the Elector of Cologne. It contains conſiderable iron-works, and lies 6 miles S. of Altendorn.

OLMUTZ, the capital of the margravate of Moravia, in the circle of the ſame name. It is a handſome ſtrong town, entirely ſurrounded by the river March. It was the ſee of a biſhop, which in 1777 was raiſed to an archbiſhopric. In 1778 the univerſity and college for young noblemen were removed to Brünn. In 1758 this town was beſieged by the Pruſſians, but the garriſon and citizens made a gallant defence, and it was at length relieved by the fortunate diſpoſitions of Field-marſhal Daun. The Empreſs Queen rewarded the magiſtrates in various

ways

ways for their zeal and fidelity, repaired all damages ſuſtained by the town at her own expence, and in commemoration of its deliverance ordered an annual feſtival to be obſerved on the 2d of July, to which ſhe ordered 800 florins to be paid annually out of her exchequer. Olmütz lies in lat. 49° 33′ N. long. 14° 50′ E.

Olphen, a town of Weſtphalia in the biſhopric of Münſter, 17 miles s. s. w. of Münſter.

Olsztyn, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Cracow.

Olten, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Switzerland on the river Aar, belonging to the canton of Solothurn: 18 miles s. of Baſel.

Oneglia, a principality in the territory of Genoa, belonging to the Duke of Savoy: it is fertile in wine, oil, and fruit, and is under the regency of the county of Nice. It formerly belonged to the Genoeſe family of Doria, till in 1576 Emanuel Philibert Duke of Savoy bought it of Prince Jerome Doria; and at preſent the county of Maro is united with Oneglia. The capital is likewiſe called Oneglia; it is a fortified ſea-port town, ſituated at the mouth of the river Imperiale, and has a great trade in oil. It lies 12 miles s. s. w. of Albenga.

Onolzbach, or Anspach, part of the burgravate of Nürnberg, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the biſnoprics of Würzburg and Bamberg, and likewiſe by Bayreuth and Schwartzenberg; on the weſt, by Hohenlohe and Swabia; on the ſouth, by the counties of Pappenheim and Oettingen, and the biſhopric of Aichſtädt; on the eaſt, by the Upper Palatinate and the territory of Nürnberg. This part of the burgravate of Nürnberg is compoſed of the following 16 diſtricts: Onolzbach, Anſpach, Cadolzburg, Colmberg-Schwabach, Windſpach, Roth, Stauf, Gunzenhauſen, Hohentrüdingen, Waſſertrüdingen, Chreilſheim, Feuchtwang, Uffenheim, Burgthau, and Creglingen, which contain 1 fortified place, 16 large, 28 ſmall towns, 324 villages, 879 hamlets, and 536 ſingle farm-houſes and mills. By a calculation made in 1774, the ſubjects of Brandenburg in this country amounted to 119,945 Chriſtians and 4500 Jews, excluſive of the itinerant Jews, making a total of 124,445 ſouls: beſides whom, the number of foreigners ſettled in the principality of Anſpach is ſo great, that they compoſe at leaſt two fifths of the inhabitants. Great quantities of corn are cultivated in this country, and the breeding of cattle is in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate. The religion is Lutheran, and the clergy are under 9 deaneries. At Schwabach there is a colony of French Calviniſts, who have their own church: but their numbers have of late years decreaſed very much. The reigning Margrave of Anſpach has a ſeat and vote at the college of princes for this principality, and is a directing prince of the circle of Franconia. To a Roman month he gives 336 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 338 rix-dollars 14¼ kr. His revenues are computed at nearly 100,000*l.* ſterling.

The margraves of Onolzbach, or Anſpach, are a branch of the houſe of Zollern-Brandenburg, and the elder line of them is deſcended from the Elector Albert Achilles; when that became extinct in 1603, it was ſucceeded by the younger, the offspring of the Elector John George of Brandenburg, whoſe 2 younger ſons, Chriſtian and Joachim Erneſt, divided the territories of the burgravate in Franconia, and Anſpach fell to the ſhare of the latter. He was followed by his ſon Albert, who was ſucceeded by John Frederic, and the latter by his 3 ſons. The eldeſt, Chriſtian Albert, died before his actual acceſſion to the government; the ſecond, George Frederic, died of a wound he received near Kuttenſee, in the war with Maximilian Emanuel, in 1703; whereupon the government devolved upon William Frederic, whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor, Charles William Frederic, by his marriage with the Princeſs of Pruſſia, Frederica Louiſa, added to his dominions the eſtates of Geyer, which the Count of Geyer (who was the firſt of his family that enjoyed the dignity of count, and died without male heirs) ceded in 1696 to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, which likewiſe obtained actual poſſeſſion of it before his death in 1704: he inherited alſo the county of Sayn-Altenkirchen, upon the deceaſe of the laſt duke of Eiſenach, and was inveſted by the King of Pruſſia with his rights to the Imperial fiefs in the county of Limburg. His ſucceſſor, the laſt margrave, Chriſtian Frederic Charles Alexander, upon the extinction of the line of Bayreuth in 1769, inherited the principality of Culmbach, and is now the only prince of this family in Franconia. Under him many material improvements were made in the ſtate of the country. In the war between England and the American colonies he lent a body of his troops to that crown, and in 1788 another to the republic of the United Provinces. In 1791 he reſigned the government of his dominions in favour of the King of Pruſſia.

Onolzbach, Anspach, the capital of the principality and reſidence of the prince, on the Lower Retzat. In the church of St. John is the new burial-place of the princes. In 1331, Frederic IV. Burgrave of Nürnberg, purchaſed this town of the counts of Oettingen, who had inherited it from the family of Dornberg. It has been from time to time embelliſhed with handſome buildings, the moſt remarkable of which is the prince's caſtle; the old ones have been repaired, and great improvements made in its police. It has 4 ſuburbs; the caſtle ſuburb, containing the prince's garden, the Herrieder ſuburb, the upper ſuburb, and the new ſuburb, on the ſouth ſide of the town. The number of inhabitants exceeds 13,000. Its principal manufacture is that of lace. Additions are continually making to the prince's library, which the Margrave William Frederic began to collect in 1720; and in 1738 a cabinet of coins was annexed to it by Charles William Frederic. The academy, which upon the ſuppreſſion of that at Heilbronn was conſiderably improved, and is called Gymnaſium Carolino-Alexandrinum, deſerves particular notice, on account of its fine and extenſive building,

and ſtill more for its excellent regulations, which are worthy of imitation. Anſpach lies 20 miles S.W. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 19′ N. long. 8° 13′ E.

OOSTBURG, a fort of Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

OPPELN, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Poland, bounded on the eaſt and north by Poland, on the weſt by Brieg and Grotkau, on the ſouth by Jägerndorf, Troppau, and Ratibor. It is at preſent divided into 12 circles, and ſince the peace of 1742 has belonged to the King of Pruſſia.

OPPELN, the capital, lies on the Oder, has a Catholic collegiate church or college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, 2 other convents, and a great trade in wood. In 1737 the caſtle, and in 1739 two thirds of the town, were conſumed by fire. In 1744 the King of Pruſſia eſtabliſhed here a ſupreme regency and conſiſtory for Upper Sileſia, but in 1756 they were both removed to Brieg. In 1781 the number of inhabitants in Oppeln, excluſive of the garriſon, was 2734. It lies 20 miles E.S.E. of Brieg, in lat. 51° 39′ N. long. 15° 36′ E.

OPPENAU, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the Ortenau, belonging to the biſhopric of Straſburg. At this place commences the road which goes through the Schwarzwald, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 18 miles E. of Straſburg.

OPPENHEIM, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, on the weſt bank of the Rhine, in the Lower Palatinate, which was burned down by the French in 1689. In 1771 it contained 273 dwelling-houſes, excluſive of public buildings, and 205 burghers; before its deſtruction their number amounted to 600. Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, have churches here. The cultivation of an excellent kind of wine is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants of the adjacent country. It lies 12 miles S.S.E. of Mentz.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata, 5 miles S.S.E. of Accerenza.

OPPIDO, a ſmall town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, on the Appenine mountains, with the title of a county. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

ORANIENBAUM, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in that part of the principality of Anhalt belonging to Deſſau: 13 miles W.S.W. of Wittenberg.

ORBES, a bailiwick and ſmall town of the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Orbe, which diſcharges itſelf into the Lake of Neufchatel, near Yverdun. It belongs to the cantons of Bern and Freyburg. The bailiff reſides in the village of Tſcherlitz or Echallens. It lies 14 miles N. of Lauſanne.

ORBITELLO, a fortified town in the territory of Sienna, in Tuſcany, capital of the Stato delli Preſidii; it is ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, and has a good harbour protected by ſeveral forts.

ORCHIES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Douay: 12 miles S.S.E. of Lille, and 9 S.W. of Tournay.

ORCHIMONT, a ſmall town and lordſhip of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg: 14 miles N. of Sedan.

ORDINGEN, a town and diſtrict in the lower archbiſhopric of Cologne, 6 miles N.W. of Kaiſerſwerth.

ORGELET, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of Mount Jura.

ORIA, a town and ancient caſtle of Naples, in the province of Terra d'Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Taranto.

ORISTAGNI, a fortified town, with a harbour, in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Sardinia. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and capital of a marquiſate.

ORLAMUNDA, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Saale, at its conflux with the little river Orla, belonging to the principality of Altenburg. The caſtle near it, ſituated on a high mountain, is almoſt in ruins, and was the reſidence of the ancient counts of Orlamünda. It lies 8 miles S.S.W. of Jena.

ORLOW, a town of Great Poland in the waywodſhip of Lenczicz.

ORNANS, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Doubs, 12 miles S.S.E. of Beſançon.

ORON, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 7 miles N. of Vevay.

ORSARA, a town of Iſtria, 4 miles N. of Ravigno.

ORSOY, a ſmall town on the weſt bank of the Rhine, in the dutchy of Cleve, where in 716 the King of Pruſſia eſtabliſhed a toll, to the great diſſatisfaction of the Dutch. It lies 10 miles S. of Cleve.

ORTO, a ſmall town, the ſee of a biſhop, in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church, near the Tiber.

ORTENBERG, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in the county of Hanau, of which Hanau poſſeſſes one third, and the counts of Stolberg-Roſſla the remaining two thirds. It lies 6 miles N.W. of Büdingen.

ORTONA A MARE, a ſmall town on a hill, on the ſea-coaſt of Abruzzo Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, between the rivers Peſtara and Sangro. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Chieti. The ground on which it ſtands is principally turf, and ſubject to frequent earthquakes; that in 1525 is particularly remarkable, when great part of the hill, with one third of the town, and above 2000 of the inhabitants, were ſwallowed up. A ſimilar misfortune took place in 1782, when that part next the ſea, with all the houſes upon it, was precipitated into a tremendous abyſs.

ORTRAND, a ſmall town belonging to the Elector of Saxony, in the diſtrict of Hayn and circle of Miſnia, ſituated on the Pulſnitz. The adjoining village, which has the appearance of a ſuburb, lies in Upper Luſatia: 16 miles N.E. of Meiſſen.

ORVIETANO, a province belonging to the Pope, between

between the dutchy of Caſtro, St. Peter's Patrimony, the dutchy of Spoleto, and the provinces of Perugia and Sienna in Tuſcany.

Orvieto, the capital of the above province, is ſituated on a hill. It is fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop, removed hither from the ruined town of Bolſena.

Orzi Vecchio, a ſmall town of Breſcia. Near it is Orzi Nuovo. Both places belong to Venice.

Oschatz, New, a diſtrict and town on the river Colnitz, in the circle of Miſnia and electorate of Saxony. It has a ſuperintendency, and a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, and cloth manufactures. Near it is the mountain called Culmberg, which may be ſeen for a great diſtance round, where the armies were frequently encamped during the ſeven years war. Old Oſchatz is a hamlet, compoſed of a few houſes. It lies 16 miles E. N. E. of Meiſſen.

Oschersleben, a ſmall town of the principality of Halberſtadt, ſituated near the river Bode, 11 miles N. W. of Halberſtadt.

Osjek, a circular diſtrict and village of Weſt Pruſſia, 21 miles N. W. of Culm.

Osino, a ſmall town on the river Muſone, in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the State of the Church. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It lies 10 miles S. of Ancona.

Osnabruck, a biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the biſhopric of Münſter, the counties of Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravenſberg, Diepholz, and the principality of Minden. It contains about 900 ſquare miles, and nearly 120,000 inhabitants, many of whom are in a ſtate of vaſſalage, which they bear however very contentedly. The ſoil yields rye, oats, and buck-wheat, ſufficient for the inhabitants, ſome barley and wheat, beſides hemp, and great quantities of flax, but not of the beſt quality. It produces nothing for exportation, except what is ſupplied by the induſtry of the inhabitants in the manufacture of yarn and linen. This linen, which is exported to England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and by them to Africa, the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, is made by the inhabitants after finiſhing their daily labour, and produces the country annually above a million rix-dollars (175,000*l.* ſterling).

Beſides this, 6000 of the peaſants go annually into the United Dutch Provinces, where they hire themſelves to till the ground, cut turf, mow, and other work. The worſt hands bring home with them 20 florins, and the beſt workmen full 70; ſo that the money alone which they carry home with them may be computed at 200,000 florins, or nearly 12,000*l.* ſterling. In winter they ſit at home and ſpin. Many of them are employed in the Dutch breweries, blubber and ſugar houſes, or go upon the herring or whale fiſhery.

The villages in this country are filled with ſhopkeepers, and others of that deſcription: in many of them you meet with 2 apothecaries, and from 10 to 16 dealers in wine. The tradeſpeople in the country enjoy perfect liberty with reſpect to their buſineſs, and pay nothing more than for their licence as traders, and a ſmall tax towards the roads.

The biſhopric of Oſnabrück was the firſt of thoſe founded by Charlemagne in Saxony. The firſt biſhop was Wido, a native of Frieſland. At the time of the reformation moſt of the inhabitants embraced the Lutheran religion. The Swedes having conquered it in the thirty years war, made the Count of Waſaburg ſovereign of the biſhopric of Oſnabrück. But at the peace of Weſtphalia the Catholic biſhop, Francis William Count of Wartenberg, was reinſtated, but upon condition that all matters reſpecting religion ſhould remain in the ſame ſtate as on the 1ſt January 1624, and that for the future a Catholic and Proteſtant biſhop ſhould be choſen alternately, and the latter always out of the houſe of Brunſwick-Lüneburg. To prevent all irregularity, it was farther ſtipulated, that during the government of a Proteſtant biſhop, the Archbiſhop of Cologne, whoſe ſuffragans the biſhops of Oſnabrück were, ſhould exerciſe the epiſcopal authority over his Catholic ſubjects, but which ſhould be entirely ſuſpended with reſpect to the Proteſtants under a Catholic biſhop. A Proteſtant biſhop has a ſeat at the diet on the ſide bench, but a Catholic between the biſhops of Liege and Münſter. The chapter is compoſed of 25 canons, who muſt all be of noble extraction, among whom are 3 Lutherans. The fourth Lutheran place is vacant.

The ſtates of the biſhopric are, the chapter, the nobility, and 4 towns. Its contribution, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 6 horſe and 36 foot, or 216 florins monthly; and to a chamber tax it gives 81 dollars 14½ kr.

The preſent Biſhop of Oſnabrück is his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, ſecond ſon of the King of Great Britain.

Osnabruck, the capital of the biſhopric, on the Haſe, is divided into the old and new town, which are under the ſame magiſtrates, who are Lutherans. The town is fortified in the ancient manner. The number of houſes, excluſive of public buildings, amounts to 1200, and that of the inhabitants to 6000. In regard to its police, and in eccleſiaſtical matters, the town is not under the biſhop, but has its own conſiſtory. It has likewiſe the right of coining copper money. In other reſpects it pays homage to the biſhop. The epiſcopal caſtle is the property of the houſe of Brunſwick-Lüneburg. The cathedral of St. Peter, and the collegiate church of St. John, belong to the Catholics. The Lutherans have the churches of St. Mary and St. Catherine, and an academy. The town alſo contains 2 convents, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. Four miles from the town is the caſtle of Eberſburg, to which belongs a garden ſtocked with a great variety of foreign plants.

Oſnabrück is celebrated for the negotiations for peace carried on there at the concluſion of the thirty years war, between Sweden and the Emperor,

peror, and likewiſe between the Proteſtant and Catholic ſtates of the Empire, which were ſucceſsfully terminated in 1648. It lies 7 miles E. of Tecklenburg, in lat. 52° 16′ N. long. 5° 29′ E.

Osora, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, belonging to Venice, which has a communication, by means of a bridge, with the iſland of Cherſo, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Zara. The chief town is likewiſe called Oſora. Lat. 45° N. long. 12° 15′ E.

Ostani, a ſmall populous town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi, and has the title of a dutchy.

Ostend, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Flanders, on the German Ocean. Its town-houſe, erected in 1711, is a noble ſtructure. This place is remarkable for the ſiege it ſuſtained from 1601 till 1604, when the Dutch garriſon was obliged to ſurrender to the Spaniſh general Spinola. In 1723 the Emperor Charles VI. eſtabliſhed a trading company here, which raiſed the jealouſy of the Engliſh and Dutch, and he was obliged to aboliſh it by the treaty of Vienna in 1731. In 1745 the French marſhal Löwendal compelled the town to ſurrender in 10 days after the trenches were opened againſt it. It was reſtored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1757 the Empreſs Queen intruſted this place to the protection of French troops. In 1781 Joſeph II. declared Oſtend a free port, which greatly increaſed its trade, and occaſioned a great number of foreigners to ſettle there; and the war between France, Holland, and England, contributed very much to its proſperity. There is a canal here, by means of which Oſtend has a communication with Brüges and Nieuport. The damage done to this canal in the attack made by a body of Engliſh troops in 1798, was eſtimated at 1,000,000*l.* ſterling. Oſtend was taken poſſeſſion of by the French in 1794. Lat. 51° 16′ N. long. 29′ E.

Osterburg, a ſmall town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, near the rivers Bieſe and Ucht: 14 miles N. of Stendal.

Osterfeld, a ſmall town in the electorate of Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the biſhopric of Naumburg: 5 miles N. W. of Zeiz.

Osterhofen, a town of Lower Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Landſhut, ſituated near the Danube, between the Vils and the Iſer: 14 miles E. N. E. of Landau.

Osterode, a mine-town of the Harz, in the principality of Grubenhagen, ſituated on the little river Söſe, containing 800 houſes and 4000 inhabitants, whoſe principal employment is the manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. It is the ſeat of the regency of the principality of Grubenhagen, and has a mine-office. The adjacent country contains many iron-founderies, and yields chalk, alabaſter, and gypſum; and near the town is a medicinal ſpring. It lies 17 miles N. N. E. of Göttingen, in lat. 51° 44′ N. long. 7° 53′ E.

Osterode, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, on the Drebenz, in Weſt Pruſſia: 22 miles S. of Liebſtadt.

Osterwick, a pretty large town on the river Ilſe, in the principality of Halberſtadt, with a good trade in cloth. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which in 819 was removed to Halberſtadt. It lies 10 miles S. S. E. of Wolfenbüttel.

Ostheim, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, likewiſe called the diſtrict of Lichtenberg, in that part of the county of Henneberg belonging to Weimar: 11 miles S. W. of Meinungen.

Ostheim, a large village of Lower Heſſe, in the diſtrict of Trendelburg, belonging to Caſſel.

Ostia, a ſmall town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the Campagna di Roma, near the eaſtern mouth of the river Tiber. On account of its unhealthy air it at preſent contains only one church, and a few inſignificant houſes. It is the firſt Roman Catholic epiſcopal ſee, being always filled by a cardinal deacon. The ruins of the former town and harbour are well worth ſeeing.

Ostritz, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia, between Görlitz and Zittau, ſituated on the Neiſſe, near the convent of Marienthal, to which it likewiſe belongs.

Ostrzeszow, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Siradia and diſtrict of Wielun. Its houſes are of wood; it is ſituated on the frontiers of Sileſia.

Otranto, la Terra d'Otranto, part of Puglia, one of the 12 provinces of the kingdom of Naples. It is a great peninſula, bounded on the weſt by Terra di Bari and Capitanata, on the north by the Gulf of Venice, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Taranto, and on the eaſt by the Ionian Sea. It is a dry country, but yields olives, figs, and wine, and is ſubject to frequent depredations of the Turks and pirates. It is likewiſe called the province of Lecce. Great numbers of tarantulas are met with in this province.

Otranto, a ſtrong town in the province of the ſame name, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, with a good harbour and fine citadel. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has about 3000 inhabitants. Near this town is the Capo d'Otranto, which is the boundary between the Gulf of Venice and the Ionian Sea.

Otricoli, a village of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the dutchy of Spoleto, ſituated on a hill near the Tiber. It contains a vaſt quantity of remains of Roman antiquities, which are worthy the attention of a traveller.

Otterberg, a town of the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Lautern, which in 1787 contained 1479 inhabitants. The Lutherans have a church here, and the other belongs jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts; the latter are divided into 2 congregations, the German, and the French or Walloon: 5 miles N. of Kaiſerſlautern.

Otterndorf, the only town in the diſtrict of Hadeln, in Lower Saxony, belonging to the Elector of Brunſwick. It has a caſtle, the reſidence of

of the bailiff, or governor, and a ſmall harbour.

OTTMACHAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Grotkau and principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia. The Biſhop of Breſlau has a caſtle and regency at this place: 7 miles W. S. W. of Neiſſe.

OTTWEILLER, an Imperial lordſhip between Triers, France, Zweybrücken, and Saarbrück. It is ſurrounded by the little river Blies, and belongs to the Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen, as an appurtenance of the country of Saarbrück.

OTTWEILLER, the capital of the lordſhip of the ſame name, is an open town, with an ancient caſtle, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, the latter of which is in the ſuburb. It lies 13 miles N. N. W. of Zweybrücken.

OUDEWATER, a ſmall fortified town of South Holland, on the little river Yſſel, 5 miles from Schonhoven, the native place of the celebrated James Arminius: 11 miles W. S. W. of Utrecht.

P.

PACHLARN, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Lower Auſtria, belonging to the biſhopric of Ratiſbon. It lies 5 miles E. of Ips.

PADERBORN, a biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the eaſt by Heſſe and the abbey of Corvey, and ſeparated by the Weſer from the principality of Calenberg; on the north, by the county of Lippe; on the weſt, by Lippe, Rietberg, and the dutchy of Weſtphalia; on the ſouth, by the latter dutchy and the county of Waldeck. The country is in general fertile, and has a good breed of cattle. It is divided by the mountains called Egge, into the diſtrict of the Hither or Lower Foreſt and the Upper Foreſt. It contains 4 great and 19 ſmall towns. This biſhopric was one of the firſt founded by Charlemagne, and the cathedral was conſecrated in 799 by Pope Leo III. in perſon. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mentz. He has the firſt place among the ſtates of the circle of Weſtphalia, and at the diet of the Empire he ſits between the biſhops of Hildeſheim and Freyſingen. His revenues amount to upwards of 16,000*l.* ſterling; to which muſt be added 1500*l.* more every 10 years paid by the Jews, in conſideration of their being tolerated in this dioceſe.

The chapter is compoſed of 24 canons: the revenues of the dean exceed 6000 dollars (above 1000*l.* ſterling), and the youngeſt canon has at leaſt 2000. In ſeveral diſtricts and places, particularly at Lippſpringen, the chapter has the ſole juriſdiction.

The quota of this ſee, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 18 horſe and 34 foot, or monthly 352 florins. To a chamber tax it contributes 162 dollars 29 kr.

PADERBORN, the capital of the biſhopric, is a pretty large handſome town, fortified in the ancient manner, and abounding in magnificent churches and convents. The images of the 12 Apoſtles in gold formerly ſtood in this place, which Chriſtian Duke of Brunſwick carried off in 1622, together with the ſilver coffin of St. Liborius, and coined the latter into dollars, with the following inſcription:—"*God's friend, the Pope's enemy.*" But in 1635 another coffin of ſilver, gilt, was provided for the ſaint. His remains, which were brought hither from France in 836, with the tooth of St. Peter, in the high altar, are the principal relics preſerved here. The collegiate church of Buſtorf contains the remains of St. Blaſe. The moſt remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with its church and the image of the Virgin. Here is alſo an univerſity, founded by the Prince Biſhop Theodor of Fürſtenberg. Below the cathedral and the houſes adjoining, riſes the river Pader, with ſo ſtrong a current, as to turn 9 mills within the walls of the town: its water has this remarkable property, that the colder the weather, the greater is the vapour ariſing from it, on account of its warmth, but in ſummer it is cold as ice. Paderborn was formerly a Hanſe town, and enjoyed the privileges of a free Imperial city, but it is at preſent ſubject only to the biſhop and chapter; the 9 companies of ſoldiers quartered in the town, in time of peace, are under their joint command. Two miles from it is the caſtle, the uſual reſidence of the biſhop (which was greatly damaged by the bombs of the allied Hanoverian army in 1761), and is ſituated in the pleaſant village of Neuhaus. Paderborn lies in lat. 51° 41′ N. long. 6° 30′ E.

PADOVANO, a ſmall diſtrict belonging to Venice, bounded on the eaſt by the Dogato, or dutchy of Venice, on the ſouth by Poleſine di Rovigo, on the weſt by the Veroneſe, and on the north by the territory of Vicenza. It is named after Padua, its capital, and forms part of Lombardy.

PADUA, or PADOVA, an ancient large town below the river Brenta, having a communication with it by a canal. It is divided into the inner and outer town, the former of which is called the town, and the latter the ſuburb. The pavements on both ſides of the ſtreets are covered over, which is the more ſerviceable, as they are but badly paved, and dirty. The town is interſected by ſeveral canals, which are very commodious to the manufacturing part of the inhabitants. The cathedral is not a very fine ſtructure, but is one of the

the richeſt in Italy, its revenues amounting annually to 100,000 ſcudi. Herein are buſts of the popes Benedict XIV. and Clement XIII. the latter of whom, as biſhop of Padua, contributed greatly to the renewal and extenſion of the privileges of this church. In the ſacriſty is a ſtatue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon of the church, and left part of his library to it. The Franciſcan church Chieſa del Santo is worthy of notice, on account of its magnificent monuments. It is dedicated to St. Anthony, the patron of Padua. Before it ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue, erected by the republic of Venice in honour of their famous general Gattomolata, of Narni. The fineſt piece of architecture is the church of the Benedictine convent of St. Juſtina, which latter contains a valuable library. The epiſcopal ſeminary, almoſt entirely founded anew by Cardinal Barbarigo, who died in 1697, is one of the moſt excellent inſtitutions for the education of 100 young clergymen; thereto belongs a printing-office, with types of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the Oriental languages, the profits of which are applied to the benefit of the foundation. But Padua is moſt celebrated for its univerſity, founded by the Emperor Frederic II. which, together with all the literary inſtitutions in the whole ſtate of Venice, is under three noblemen, called Riformatori dello Studio di Padova. Medicine is particularly flouriſhing, in which even Jews and Turks are allowed to take doctors degrees. Beſides the univerſity, Padua contains a ſociety of arts, ſciences, and belles lettres, eſtabliſhed by the ſenate of Venice in 1779, and a fund was appropriated to rewards and prizes. The moſt remarkable building belonging to the univerſity is Il Palazzo degli Studii, which is ornamented with the ſtatues and arms of its former moſt celebrated profeſſors. Beſides this, 12 other colleges, in different parts of the town, belong to the univerſity. The botanic garden is admirable, but the anatomical theatre is not ſufficiently light. Amongſt the other buildings, we muſt remark the town-houſe, Il Palazzo della Ragione, on account of its great hall and monuments, very few of which are now left, ſince a violent ſtorm deſtroyed its leaden roof; but the buſts of Livy and his freedman principally attract notice; beſides Il Palazzo del Podeſta, with the town library, and many buſts, ſtatues, and arms; the fine Piazza di Nobili, the ſuppoſed tomb of the Trojan hero Antenor, Il Palazzo di Soranzo, a great collection of natural curioſities, the cabinet of paintings of the Abbe Facciolati, for the elucidation of the hiſtory of painting, the manufactures of cloth, &c. The Jews live in a ſeparate quarter of the town. The number of inhabitants, upon the higheſt computation, does not exceed 40,000; it might be much greater, for whole ſtreets are deſerted, and graſs grows in moſt of them. Padua was taken by the French in 1796, but, with the reſt of the territory of Venice, ceded to Auſtria the following year. It lies 16 miles W.S.W. of Venice, in lat. 45° 23′ N. long. 9° 31′ E.

PAGO, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Dalmatia. It belongs to Venice, and contains ſalt-works.

PAKOSCH, a town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the diſtrict of Netze, 23 miles S.S.W. of Thorn.

PALERMO, the capital of the kingdom of Sicily, in Val di Mazzara, ſituated on a bay between Cape Monte Pellegrino and Cape Saſſorano. It has a harbour defended by 2 ſtrong caſtles, is well fortified, and has a conſiderable trade. The number of its inhabitants in 1713 amounted to 200,000. At preſent they are computed by ſome at 150,000, and by others at only 120,000.

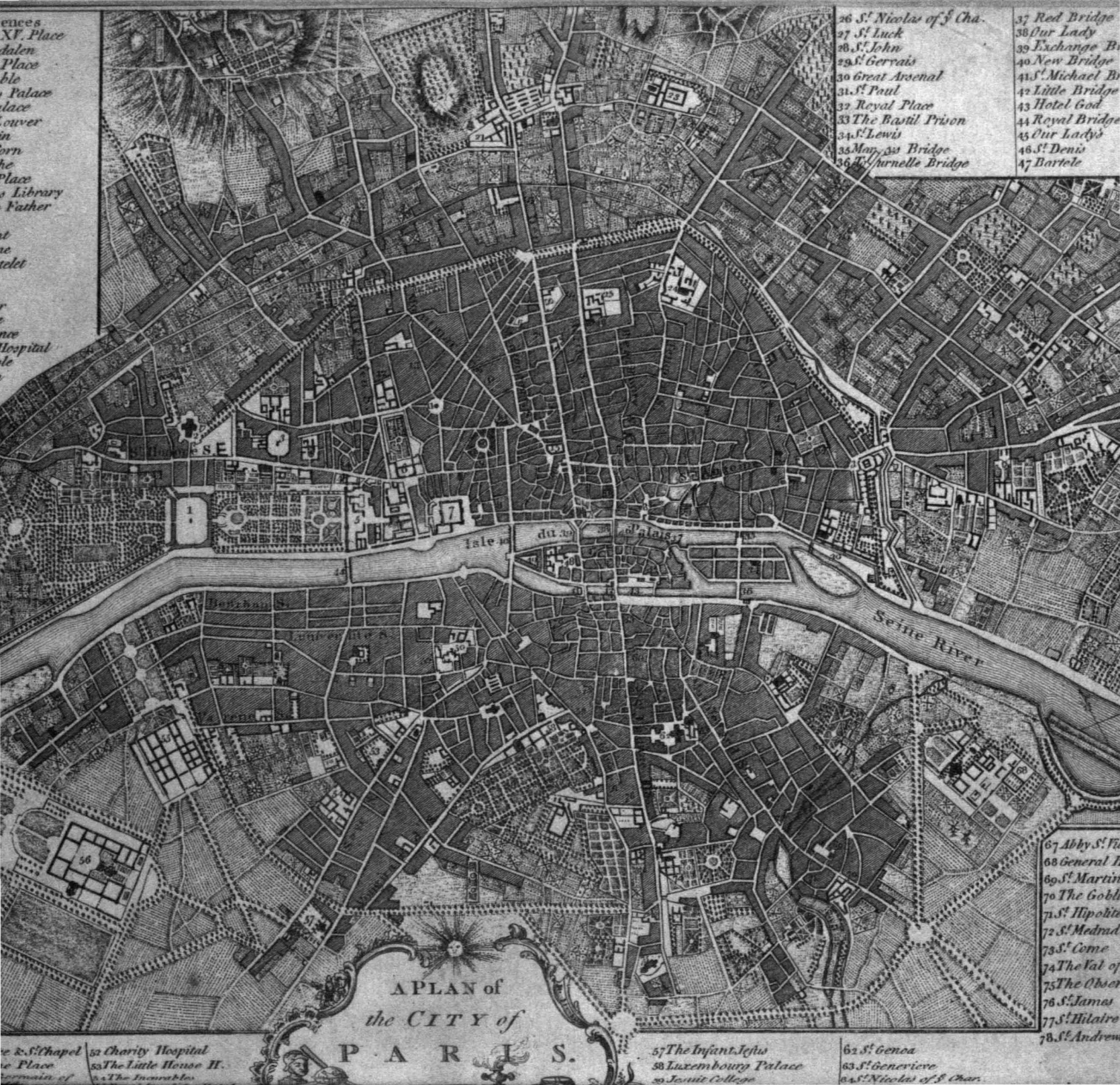
The town is compoſed of 4 parts. The firſt contains the viceroy's palace, who reſides here, the archbiſhop's palace, the great hoſpital, the convent of St. Clare, and the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. In the ſecond is the archiepiſcopal cathedral, with ſeveral other churches. In the third are, the town-houſe, and the houſe formerly occupied by the Inquiſition, which is now aboliſhed. In the fourth are, the church of St. Dominic, the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, and the magnificent town-gate, called Porta Felice. The two principal ſtreets croſs each other exactly in the middle, where they form a regular ſquare, embelliſhed with uniform ſplendid buildings, the centre of which commands a view of theſe elegant ſtreets. The ſmaller ſtreets run parallel with the two great ones, ſo that let a perſon be in whatever part of the town he may, a few minutes walk brings him into one or other of the principal ſtreets.

The Norman king Roger, about the middle of the eleventh century, eſtabliſhed in this town ſilk manufacturers, whom his general had taken, with other priſoners, in the war with the Greek emperor Emanuel Comnenus. The culture of ſilk was proſecuted by them with great ſucceſs; and as Greece and Spain were the only European countries where theſe ſtuffs were till then manufactured, it became a very lucrative branch of trade to the Sicilians, and particularly to the town of Palermo, till the manufacture of that article extended to Italy and other parts of Europe.

Palermo, which had before eſcaped the earthquakes ſo frequent in Sicily, was dreadfully ſhaken by one on September 1, 1726, which damaged a great number of buildings. About 250 perſons loſt their lives, and 200 more were injured thereby.

Upon repairing the cathedral in 1781, the tombs of porphyry, of the emperors Henry VI. and Frederic II. were obliged to be brought to one ſide. Their uncommon weight occaſioned their being opened, when the corpſes of thoſe emperors were found almoſt entire, and writings faſtened to their clothes, which are ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt ſpecimens exiſting of the preſent Arabic ſhorthand.

In 1799 Palermo became the reſidence of the court,


26 S.t Nicolas of S.t Cha.
27 S.t Luck
28 S.t John
29 S.t Gervais
30 Great Arsenal
31 S.t Paul
32 Royal Place
33 The Bastil Prison
34 S.t Lewis
35 Mon.. Bridge
36 T.. Tournelle Bridge
37 Red Bridge
38 Our Lady
39 Exchange Br
40 New Bridge
41 S.t Michael Br
42 Little Bridge
43 Hotel God
44 Royal Bridge
45 Our Lady's
46 S.t Denis
47 Bartele
Isle
Seine River
S E
APLAN of
the CITY of
PARIS.
52 Charity Hospital
53 The Little House H..
57 The Infant Jesus
58 Luxembourg Palace
59 Jesuit College
62 S.t Genoa
63 S.t Genevieve
67 Abby S.t Vi..
68 General H..
69 S.t Martin
70 The Gobl..
71 S.t Hipolit..
72 S.t Medrad
73 S.t Come
74 The Val of
75 The Obser..
76 S.t James
77 S.t Hilaire
78 S.t Andrew

court, when the French made themſelves maſters of Naples. Lat. 38° 30′ N. long. 11° 15′ E.

PALESTRINA, a town in the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, with the title of a principality, and the ſee of a biſhop, who is always one of the ſix oldeſt cardinals.

PALIANO, a ſmall town on a hill, with the title of a dutchy, in the Campagna di Roma and State of the Church, belonging to the houſe of Colonna.

PALMANOVA, a populous, fortified, frontier town of Venetian Friul, in Italy, 10 miles S. S. E. of Aquileia.

PANZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 6 miles S. S. W. of Camnitz.

PAPPENHEIM, a lordſhip on the Altmühl, in Swabia, on the frontiers of Franconia, of the Lutheran religion. Its ſovereigns, who have the title of counts, are hereditary marſhals of the Empire, which office is always performed by the eldeſt of the family, who appoints a deputy, called the Imperial quarter-maſter. They are likewiſe rangers of the Imperial foreſts and chaces in the Nordgau. The capital of the lordſhip is

PAPPENHEIM, a ſmall town, ſituated on a mountain, near the Altmühl. It contains a chancery belonging to the counts, a conſiſtory, a ſuperintendency, and a Latin ſchool. It lies 11 miles W. N. W. of Aichſtädt.

PARCHIM, a town and diſtrict on the Elde, in the principality of Wenden, which belongs to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and contains upwards of 4000 inhabitants. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Grabo.

PARCHWITZ, a ſmall town, lordſhip, and caſtle, on the Katzbach, in the principality of Liegnitz, in Silefia, where, in 1709, a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. It is ſupported by its cloth manufactures, agriculture, and breeding cattle. At this place the King of Pruſſia defeated the Imperial general Laudon, 15th Auguſt 1760.—It lies 8 miles N. E. of Liegnitz.

PARDUBITZ, a royal town on the Elbe, with a fortified caſtle, in the circle of Chrudim, in Bohemia: 6 miles N. of Chrudim.

PARENZO, a town on a ſmall peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt of Iſtria, belonging to Venice: 14 miles W. of Mitterburg.

PARIS, the capital of France, in the department of the ſame name, ſituated on the Seine. It is one of the moſt ancient and fineſt cities in Europe, and the largeſt next to London. In 1702 it was divided into 20 quarters, and in 1788 into 60 diſtricts. The ſtreets are in general pretty broad, the houſes uniform, and from four to ſeven ſtories in height. The number of the latter may probably amount to 37,000. The whole city is compoſed of three principal parts, La Ville, to the north, on the Seine; la Cité, which is entirely ſurrounded by the Seine, and l'Univerſité, to the ſouth. It has 14 ſuburbs, the fineſt of which is that of St. Germain. For ſix months of the year, when the days are ſhort, the ſtreets are lighted by reflecting lamps. Good water is rather ſcarce, and that of the Seine is generally uſed. At the commencement of the ſeventeenth century the number of its inhabitants exceeded 600,000, and they may now be eſtimated at nearly a million; which calculation correſponds with the quantity of corn conſumed, being above two million quarters annually. The almoſt innumerable hotels, magnificent palaces, and the many fine churches, are deſervedly admired. Before the revolution it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained 51 pariſh-churches, 20 not parochial, 17 collegiate churches, 40 chapels, 3 abbies, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men; 7 abbies, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women. The principal church was that of Nôtre Dame, with its two quadrangular towers, exquiſite paintings, monuments, &c. The archbiſhop reſided in a palace cloſe by this church, in a large hall of which was the library of advocates, opened four times a week. The archbiſhop's revenues amounted to 200,000 livres, and ſince 1674 he was likewiſe Duke of St. Cloud and a peer of France. In the pariſh-church of St. Roch many eminent men, particularly P. Corneille, lie interred. The other churches worthy of notice were, the church of St. Joſeph, with the tomb of Moliere; the pariſh-church of St. Euſtache, wherein lies the miniſter Colbert; the pariſh-church of St. Nicholas des Champs, with the monuments of W. Bude, P. Gaſſendi, Adrien de Valois; the church of St. Gervas, with its monuments and noble portico; the pariſh-church of St. Paul, and that of the Celeſtine convent, containing the tombs and hearts of many celebrated perſons; the pariſh-church of St. Sulpice, on account of its curious winding ſtairs of hewn ſtone; the fine church belonging to the former Jeſuits college, where two ſilver angels hold the hearts of the kings Lewis XIII. and XIV. in gilt caſes; the church of the abbey of St. Genevieve, which is a maſterpiece of architecture, wherein were to be ſeen in a gilt box the relics of that ſaint as patroneſs of Paris, and likewiſe the tombs of King Clovis, and of the philoſopher Des Cartes; the church of the Sorbonne, with the truly admirable monument of Cardinal Richelieu; the pariſh-church of St. Coſme, with many tombs of eminent men; the church of the Carthuſian convent, with exquiſite paintings and monuments; the chapel of the College de Quatre Nations, with the ſplendid monument of Cardinal Mazarin; St. Louis le Moine, with the fine tomb of Cardinal Fleury, completed in 1768; the church of the hoſpital of invalids, and many more whoſe architecture, paintings, ſtatues, relics, and other valuable articles, excited admiration. Amongſt the abbies, convents, and other eccleſiaſtical foundations, were the convent of *Patres Oratorii*; the rich Benedictine abbey for nuns, in the ſuburb of Monmartre, where Dionyſius, the firſt biſhop of Paris, is [illegible]

ſuffered martyrdom; the Franciſcan convent, in the ſuburb of St. Antoine, where the envoys of the Catholic European powers uſed to commence their public entry into Paris; the abbies of St. Victor, St. Genevieve, Val de Grace (which is a beautiful ſtructure, and contained the hearts of the royal family), Port Royal, the great Auguſtine convent, where the aſſemblies of the French clergy were uſually held, the abbey of St. Germain des Prez, &c. Of the other edifices, the principal is the late royal palace, the Louvre. It is divided into the old and new palace, although but one building. The commencement of its erection was as early as the ſeventh or eighth century. In 1214 King Philip Auguſtus built the great tower, wherein for a time the royal treaſure of ſeveral kings was preſerved; but this was pulled down when King Francis I. laid the foundation of the ſo called Old Louvre. Since that king's reign, almoſt every ſucceeding monarch has made additions to it; but it received its greateſt embelliſhments under Lewis XIV. During the reign of his ſucceſſor, Lewis XV. the Marquis of Marigny made preparations to rebuild it, but the unfortunate war of 1756 fruſtrated that deſign, and it ſtill remains unfiniſhed. This palace contains magnificent apartments, a gallery 681 ells in length, with upwards of 180 capital models of French and other fortifications, a valuable cabinet of exquiſite paintings, a printing-houſe, and 5 academies.—Since 1740 the works of the members of the academies, in painting, ſculpture, and copper-plate, have been publicly exhibited in the great hall of the Louvre. *Le Palais*, formerly the reſidence of the kings, was afterwards appropriated to the meetings of the Parliament, the chamber of finance, and of the *Cour des Aides*. *Le Palais Royal*, otherwiſe called the *Hotel de Richelieu*, but now the *Palais de l'Egalité*, was the property of the late Duke of Orleans, and contained a capital collection of paintings. *Le Palais Bourbon* was uſed for the reception and entertainment of foreign ambaſſadors of the firſt rank. The palace called *le petit Bourbon*, wherein the magnificent regalia of the crown were preſerved, was pulled down, and its valuable contents removed to the *Hotel de Conti*. The palace of the Thuilleries (thus named from a tilekiln formerly ſtanding on the ſpot) was begun by Queen Catharine de Medici in 1564, completed by Henry IV. in 1600, and embelliſhed by Lewis XIV. in 1664. Near it is a delightful garden, behind which is the promenade, *Cours de la Reine* (named after Queen Maria de Medici, by whom it was laid out), compoſed of 3 alleys, to the right of which are the *Champs Elyſés*, likewiſe planted with rows of trees. Between the Thuilleries, the Seine, the Cours, and the Champs Elyſés, is the *Place de Louis XV.* wherein ſtood an equeſtrian ſtatue of that monarch. This ſquare has ſince been named *Place de la Revolution*, and was the place of execution of the late unfortunate king Lewis XVI. his queen Marie Antoinette, his ſiſter the Princeſs Elizabeth, the Duke of Orleans, and many other diſtinguiſhed perſons. The *Hotel de Ville*, or town-houſe, was ornamented with an equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV. over the entrance, and in the court-yard, under an alcove, was a metal equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. This court was likewiſe embelliſhed with tables of black marble, whereon were inſcribed, in letters of gold, the moſt remarkable actions of Lewis XIV. between 1659 and 1689. The *Palais d'Orleans*, formerly the Luxembourg, was built by Queen Mary de Medici. The public ſquares are incomparable, as the *Place Royale*, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIII.; *la Place des Victoires*, with a ſtatue of Lewis XIV. on foot, in the dreſs in which he was crowned; *la Place de Louis le Grand*, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of that monarch; *la Place Dauphine*; *la Gréve*, which was formerly the place for public rejoicings, as well as executions, &c. The magnificent triumphal arches of St. Denis, Antoine, Bernard, and Martin, have a grand appearance. On the celebrated *Pont Neuf* was a coloſſal equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV. and the edifice called *la Samaritaine*, with the water-works, whereby ſeveral quarters of the city were ſupplied with good water. The *Pont Royal*, between St. Germain des Prez and the royal palace, is remarkable for the durability of its conſtruction. The new bridge of Neuilly, finiſhed in 1772, is remarkable for its level conſtruction and the boldneſs of its flat arches, of which it has five; each of them is 120 feet wide and 30 feet in height. The inſtitutions for the poor and ſick are very conſiderable; whereto belong the *Hotel Dieu* (which has been rebuilt in a more handſome manner ſince the great conflagration in 1772), in which frequently 5000 patients of both ſexes are annually provided for, and which has continually 1200 beds in readineſs; the hoſpitals of St. Catharine, *des Quinzevingts* (for 300 blind people), beſides the hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, for foundlings, *de Notre Dame de Miſericorde*, the *Hopital general*, with its five different buildings, *la Pitie*, *la Salpetriere*, *Bicêtre*, *le Saint Eſprit & Scipion*; beſides the *Hopital des petites Maiſons*, *des Incurables*, *de la Charité*, *de Convaleſcens*, &c. For ſuperannuated ſoldiers, the *Hotel royal des Invalides* was erected in 1670; which is an excellent inſtitution, as well on account of its extenſive and magnificent ſtructure, as for its other regulations. Near it was the royal military ſchool, founded in 1751, for 500 young noblemen, deſtined for a military life, wherein they were maintained gratis: the buildings, church, and delightful promenades belonging to it, are worthy of notice. Amongſt the other remarkable things of Paris are the great and ſmall Chatelet, 2 old caſtles, containing ſeveral courts of juſtice and priſons, the mint, the priſon of Fort l'Evêque, *l'Hotel Mouſquetaires*, the Street *la Ferroniere*, where Henry IV. was aſſaſſinated by Ravaillac, the fine fountain *des Innocens*, the arſenal, with the ſaltpetre-works, the cannon-foundery, the

the curious cabinet of artillery, &c. The ancient caſtle called the *Baſtille* was deſtroyed on the 14th of July 1789, during the violent commotions whereby Paris was at that time agitated. The foundation of the univerſity of Paris, ſo celebrated in the middle ages, is erroneouſly attributed to Charlemagne. It was originally eſtabliſhed during the reign of Lewis VII. in the twelfth century, and under Philip II. it began to aſſume its preſent form. It conſiſts of 4 faculties, and the rectors are always choſen out of that of philoſophy. To the whole univerſity belong 43 colleges. The Sorbonne has its name from Robert Sorbon, confeſſor to St. Louis, who was the firſt inſpector over this college of divinity, founded in 1253. The extenſive ſtructure, and noble church belonging to it, were erected by Cardinal Richelieu. The aſſemblies of the faculty of divinity are held in the great hall. The doctors of law read lectures in the hall of the *College de Cambray*. The eldeſt of the ſix profeſſors, who form the *Collegium Sexvirale*, is called *Primicerius*. The faculty of medicine has generally 100 *docteurs regens*, and five profeſſors teach in their *Ecole de Medicine*. Every Saturday the deacon and ſix doctors give advice gratis to the poor who make application for it. The faculty of ſciences or philoſophy is compoſed of four nations, namely, French, Normans, Picards, and Germans. Neither the *College Royal*, wherein were taught the Oriental, Greek, and Latin languages, oratory, philoſophy, mathematics, and juriſprudence, nor the college of *Louis le Grand*, belonged to the univerſity. Paris has ſeveral ſocieties of arts and ſciences, five of which meet in the Louvre---namely, 1. *Academie Françoiſe*; 2. *des Inſcriptions & Belles Lettres*; 3. *des Sciences*; 4. *de Peinture & de Sculpture*; 5. *d'Architecture*. The other academies are, *l'Academie de Muſique*, *de Chirurgie*, *de St. Luc*, or the ſociety of painters. The late royal library is one of the fineſt in Europe, beſides which Paris has ſeveral others of great conſequence. In the *Fauxbourg St. Jaques* is the aſtronomical obſervatory, with numerous inſtruments, machines, and models; but this edifice ſtands in great need of repair, being ready to fall. Collections of paintings and cabinets of curioſities are to be met with in the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Luxembourg, the Palais Royal, the hotels of Condé, Penthievre, Soubiſe, Bouillon, Crozat, Brancas, Lambert, &c. The other principal cabinets of natural curioſities, coins, and copper-plates, are in the former royal library, in the abbies of St. Genevieve, St. Germain, and St. Victor, in the college of Louis le Grand, in the Auguſtine convent of Monmartre, likewiſe in the royal garden of medicinal plants, where there is a curious labyrinth, and the Tournefort cabinet of curioſities. Beſides theſe, the tapeſtry and looking-glaſs manufactories, together with the ſcarlet dying-houſes of the Gobelins, are worth ſeeing. The diverſions of the opera, French and Italian comedy, and many other public recreations, render a reſidence at Paris highly agreeable not only to natives of France, but likewiſe to foreigners. The celebrated David Hume gives as his idea of Paris, that no city contains ſo great a proportion of diſcerning, learned, and accompliſhed perſons. The climate of Paris is neither very warm nor ſerene; and even a whole winter frequently paſſes without a clear day, of which there are ſcarcely 36 or 40 in a twelvemonth. A third part of the year is rainy. The number of the inhabitants of Paris has greatly decreaſed, in conſequence of the horrors attendant on the various ſtages of the French revolution. Happy would it have been for Europe and for the world, had they been confined to that capital.

PARMA, a province of Lombardy, bounded on the north and weſt by the dutchy of Milan, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Modena, on the ſouth by the Appenine mountains, by which it is ſeparated from Genoa and Tuſcany. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, cheſnuts, and paſturage. In the middle ages this province, together with Piacenza, was under the dominion of the German emperors, but at the end of the fourteenth century it became ſubject to ſeveral families and petty princes, and at length to John Galeazzo Viſconti Duke of Milan. Pope Julius II. took occaſion, by his wars with Milan, to annex it to the State of the Church in 1514. In 1545 Pope Paul III. gave it as a fief to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius Farneſe; but with the diſapprobation of the Emperor Charles V. At length, in 1556, his ſon Octavius was inveſted with the ſovereignty of the dutchies of Parma and Piacenza, as fiefs of the Empire, and the houſe of Farneſe retained poſſeſſion of them till 1731, when the male line became extinct, by the death of Duke Antony. As early as 1718 it had been ſtipulated that in this caſe the Infant Don Carlos, eldeſt ſon of Philip V. of Spain, ſhould poſſeſs theſe dutchies as fiefs of the Empire, in right of his conſort Elizabeth of Parma. This was carried into effect, but in 1733 the war which commenced at that time cauſed an alteration herein. Don Carlos was made king of the Two Sicilies, and the Emperor Charles VI. retained Parma and Piacenza. After his death, his daughter, Maria Thereſa, in 1743, ceded part of Piacenza to the King of Sardinia. By the peace of 1748 Parma, with the Sardinian and Auſtrian part of Piacenza, and the principality of Guaſtalla, were ceded to the Infant of Spain, Don Philip, but upon condition of their reverting to the Houſe of Auſtria and Sardinia, in caſe the male line of the Infant ſhould become extinct, or any of his ſucceſſors ſhould mount the throne of Spain or Naples. Don Philip's ſon, Duke Ferdinand, ſucceeded to the government in 1765; three years after, he was embroiled with Pope Clement XIII. on account of various limitations of the Papal power in theſe dutchies, which the Pope pretended were fiefs of the ſee of Rome; but at length an accommodation took place under Clement XIV.

The preſent ſtate of Parma and Piacenza is not the moſt flouriſhing. Manufactures and trade are cruſhed by the oppreſſive burdens heaped upon the inhabitants. As a proof of the ſovereign's affection for his ſubjects, a court of Inquiſition was eſtabliſhed in 1787. The revenues ariſing from the whole of his dominions are eſtimated at 430,000*l.* ſterling, and the number of inhabitants exceeds 300,000. The duke's troops are compoſed of about 1500 men.

PARMA, the capital of the above dutchy, and reſidence of the duke, is ſituated on the river Parma, which divides it into 2 parts, united by 3 bridges. The fortifications conſiſt of ſtrong ramparts, baſtions, ditches, and a citadel; the ſtreets are in general handſome, and the houſes well built. The inhabitants amount to about 35,000. The churches are embelliſhed with incomparable paintings by Corregio, Lanfranco, and Mazzuoli, who were all born at this place. The epiſcopal church contains the famous piece of Corregio, the Aſcenſion of the Virgin Mary to heaven, and in the church of St. Sepulchre is the admirable Madonna della Scocella, by the ſame maſter. In the church of la Madonna della Stoccata are the tombs of the Farneſe family; and the Capuchin convent deſerves notice, on account of its paintings. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the ſee of Bologna. The other moſt remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curioſities (the moſt valuable part of which was carried to Naples in 1734); the univerſity founded by Rainutius I.; the college likewiſe eſtabliſhed by him for 250 young noblemen; the academies of belles lettres, painting, and the arts, founded in 1765 by the late Infant and Duke Don Philip; the celebrated opera-houſe, erected in 1618, capable of containing 14,000 ſpectators; the little theatre; the promenade between the town and citadel, laid out in 1761; the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace, connected with the town, with its paintings and gardens; the large Benedictine convent, wherein 12,000 ſoldiers were quartered in 1734; the Carthuſian convent, &c. The library collected by Don Philip, and opened by the preſent duke in 1769, is admirable for its grandeur and regularity, containing many valuable works in French, Spaniſh, and Engliſh, and a great collection of Bibles. The Bodonian preſs at Parma excels every other in the beauty of its works.

The inhabitants trade in ſilk and ſilk ſtockings. The Parmeſan cheeſe is made at Lodi, in Milan. In 1734 the Imperial general Count Mercy was defeated at this place by the united French and Sardinian armies, and loſt his life in the action. In 1769 a handſome monument, with ſix inſcriptions, was erected in the great ſquare, from whence the miles are reckoned. Parma lies 13 miles N. W. of Reggio, in lat. 44° 45′ N. long. 8° 6′ E.

PARMA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appenine mountains, runs through Parma, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po.

PASSAU, a biſhoptic in the circle of Bavaria, between Lower Bavaria and Auſtria; part of its territories indeed lie in the circle of Auſtria, and are under Auſtrian juriſdiction. The biſhop was formerly a ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Salzburg: but in conſequence of a miſunderſtanding between Salzburg and Paſſau, the Pope made the Biſhop of Paſſau independent of Salzburg, and immediately ſubject to the Papal chair. The chapter is compoſed of 15 canons and 8 domiciliaries, all of whom muſt be of the rank of lords. The ninth place of domiciliary canon is vacant, and its revenues are appropriated to repairs of the bridge over the Danube, at Paſſau. The revenues of the biſhop amount to 13,000*l.* ſterling, and of the canons to about 175*l.* each. In 1784 the biſhop was obliged to relinquiſh his epiſcopal rights over Upper and Lower Auſtria. His quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 18 horſe and 78 foot, or monthly 528 florins: and to a chamber tax he contributes 94 dollars 62½ kr.

PASSAU, a handſome, well-built town, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, at its conflux with the Inn and the Ilz, in the circle of Bavaria. It is compoſed of 3 towns, Paſſau, Innſtadt, and Ilzſtadt, to which muſt be added the fortified epiſcopal caſtle of Oberhaus, which ſtands on the mountain of St. George, on the north ſide of the Danube, exactly oppoſite Paſſau, and is united to the town by a bridge. In 1662 the cathedral and the greateſt part of the town were conſumed by fire, but they have ſince been handſomely rebuilt. It is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. Paſſau lies in lat. 48° 34′ N. long. 11° 7′ E.

PASSEWALK, a town of Hither Pomerania on the Ueker, in the circle of Randow, with a colony of Proteſtant Walloons. Near this town a ſmart action took place in 1760 between the troops of Sweden and Pruſſia. It lies 15 miles N. of Prentzlo.

PASSIGNANO, a village in the diſtrict and on the Lake of Perugia, in the State of the Church.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy in the State of the Church, bounded on the weſt by the dutchy of Caſtro, on the eaſt by the Campagna di Roma and Sabina, on the north by the dutchy of Spoleto and the province of Orvietano, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea. At the commencement of the twelfth century it was given to the ſee of Rome by the celebrated Counteſs Matilda.

PATSCHKAU, a ſmall town on the Neiſſe in the principality of Grotkau, in Sileſia, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau: 15 miles W. S. W. of Neiſſe.

PATTENSEN, a ſmall town in the principality of Calenberg, 7 miles S. S. E. of Hannover.

PATZOW, a ſmall town of Bohemia in the circle of Bechin, which has good cloth manufactures, and belongs to the convent of Carmelites in the place: 10 miles W. of Pilgram.

PAVIA, a large ancient city in the dutchy of

Milan, ſituated on the river Teſſino, over which is a long covered ſtone bridge, connecting the ſuburb with the town. The territory of the King of Sardinia extends quite to the gate of the city, and all productions of the fields and gardens are obliged to pay a frontier toll. The epiſcopal cathedral has been lately rebuilt. The principal buildings of this city are, the palaces of Mezzabarba, Belliſomi, and Botta. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope. In the Auguſtine church di San Pietro in Ciel Aureo, the remains of St. Auguſtine are preſerved. The univerſity founded by Charlemagne was greatly improved by Charles IV. and many excellent regulations were likewiſe introduced in 1770 by its director Count Firmian. The moſt remarkable of its 13 colleges is that of Boromaei, and the college of Pius V. with a ſtatue of that pontiff. In 1782 the Emperor Joſeph II. removed the Hungarian college from Rome to Pavia. The citadel is fortified in the ancient manner. The Teſſino being here both broad and deep, veſſels of a conſiderable burden come from the Po up to the town; and the exportation of corn, hemp, cheeſe, and wine, is very profitable to the inhabitants. Deſiderius, the laſt king of the Lombards, was taken priſoner at this place by Charlemagne in 774; as was likewiſe Francis I. of France in 1525 by the Emperor Charles V. To commemorate the latter circumſtance a column was erected in the Carthuſian church, which contains many things worthy of notice; but it was removed by the French in the war of 1735. In 1796 Pavia fell into the hands of the French, who were again diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1799. Pavia lies 20 miles S. of Milan, in lat. 45° 9′ N. long. 6° 50′ E.

Pausa, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Vogtland. It lies 6 miles N.W. of Plauen, and is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

Payerne, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Broye, in the Valais and canton of Bern, in Switzerland, with its own court of juſtice and magiſtracy. The bailiff of Bern reſides in the former Benedictine convent here. It lies 5 miles W. of Freyburg.

Peckelsheim, a bailiwick and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn and circle of Weſtphalia: 15 miles S.E. of Paderborn.

Peer, a town of Weſtphalia in the biſhopric of Liege, 19 miles W. of Ruremonde.

Pegau, a town and diſtrict on the Elſter, in the circle of Leipſic, in Miſnia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Leipſic. It belonged to Saxe-Zeiz till 1718, and ſince that time has been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

Pegnitz, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the river of the ſame name in the principality of Bayreuth. The river Pegnitz riſes above the town, at the foot of a mountain, whereon lies the ruined caſtle of Böhmenſtein, cloſe by the village of Buchau; runs by the town of Pegnitz, is abſorbed by the ſo called Water Mountain, on the other ſide of which it iſſues out in 3 ſtreams, and is then joined by the Fichtenohe; part of it runs for 2 miles through another mountain called the Lochſberg, when it again unites. Near Velden it enters the territory of Nürnberg, and after watering that and the town of Nürnberg, receives ſeveral rivulets, near Fürt unites with the Rednitz, and then, under the name of Regnitz, traverſes the biſhopric of Bamberg, and diſcharges itſelf into the Mayn below Bamberg, near Hallſtädt.

Peina, formerly a fortified town in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. The inhabitants are principally Lutherans, but it has likewiſe a Capuchin convent worthy of notice. That part called Damme is inhabited by ſhopkeepers and Jews. In 1711, the Lutheran ſubjects being greatly oppreſſed by the Catholic government, this place was taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of the Elector of Hannover, who evacuated it upon the reſtoration of tranquillity. It lies 15 miles N.E. of Hildeſheim.

Peiskretscham, a town of Sileſia in the principality of Oppeln, 12 miles W.N.W. of Beuthen, and 30 S.E. of Oppeln.

Peitz, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia belonging to Brandenburg, ſituated on a canal which joins the Spree, 8 miles N.E. of Cotbus. It ſtands in a moraſs, and was taken by the Auſtrians in 1758 and 1759. After the ſeven years war its fortifications, which were before complete, were demoliſhed, and manufactures of cloth and yarn were eſtabliſhed. Out of the town is a conſiderable iron-foundery.

Pene, a navigable river which riſes out of ſome lakes in Mecklenburg, joins the weſtern branch of the Oder, which is thence called Peene, and diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea near Wolgaſt.

Penig, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Miſnia in the circle of Erzgebirge; it is a fief of the electorate of Saxony, belonging to the counts of Schönburg, a line of whom is named after it. It was deſtroyed by fire in 1711 and 1748. It contains good manufactures of ſtuffs and potteries. The ſuburb on the other ſide of the Mulda is called Old Penig. It lies 11 miles N.W. of Chemnitz.

Penkum, a ſmall town on a lake in the circle of Randow, in the Pruſſian part of Hither Pomerania, on the borders of the Ucker Mark. It has good fiſheries, and belongs to the lords of Oſten: 16 miles E. of Prentzlo.

Penzlin, a ſmall town of the principality of Wenden, belonging to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles N.N.W. of Strelitz.

Perleburg, the capital of the Priegnitz in the margravate of Brandenburg, on the river Stepenitz: it is a populous place, well ſituated for trade, and contains many cloth manufacturers. It lies 13 miles W. of Pritzwalk, in lat. 53° 8′ N. long. 9° 38′ E.

Perouse, one of the vallies of the Waldenſes in Piedmont, which extends from the fort of Perouſe to within 17 miles of Pignerol. In this valley the Waldenſes had 4 congregations or churches, namely,

PIEDMONT, PIEMONT, a principality of Upper Italy, bounded on the north by Savoy and the Valais, on the weſt by France, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea and Genoa, and on the eaſt by Montferrat and Milan. It is fertile in corn, wine, fruits, and paſturage; but in particular great quantities of ſilk are raiſed here. The Piedmonteſe ſilk is eſteemed the beſt in Europe, and the country yields annually 560,000 pounds weight; 100,000 of which go to England, 250,000 to France and Germany; Holland and Switzerland likewiſe take a conſiderable quantity. Piedmont ſends 300,000 pounds of raw ſilk annually to Zürich and Bern to be wrought. In general the inhabitants are very induſtrious, laborious people; manufactures are continually improving, and agriculture is carried on with great ſucceſs. The love of a military life is very general, and it is not uncommon to ſee a peaſant driving the plough in regimentals. The moſt neceſſary ſciences, chemiſtry and mathematics, are not neglected in Piedmont; but the ſuperior branches of literature and belles lettres are very little cultivated, the Piedmonteſe being deſtitute of a taſte for the beautiful, and deficient in warmth of imagination. This principality is the moſt important part of the King of Sardinia's dominions.

PIENZA, a town of Tuſcany in the province of Sienna, and capital of a diſtrict. It was the birthplace of the famous Æneas Sylvius, who filled the Papal chair by the name of Pius II. and in 1462 gave this place, which was before only a village, called Corſignano, the privileges of a town, named it Pienza after himſelf, and founded a biſhopric there. This town belongs to the houſe of Piccolomini, from which Pius II. was deſcended.

PILGRAM, a royal borough in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, at the ſource of the Iglawa. In 1766 it ſuſtained great injury by fire: 16 miles W. of Iglau.

PILSEN, a fortified royal town, the capital of the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia. It was formerly a large place, but has by degrees gone to decay.

PINEROLO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Cluſon, at the entrance of the valley of Perouſe. It was in the poſſeſſion of France from 1536 till 1574, and from 1630 till 1696. In the laſt-mentioned year it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy, who concluded a ſeparate peace with France: its fortifications and citadel, which ſtood on a rock, were demoliſhed; it was at the ſame time ſtipulated that they ſhould never be rebuilt, and that the town ſhould be ſurrounded only by an inſignificant wall. Since 1748 it has been the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 15 miles W. of Carignan, in lat. 44° 51′ N. long. 5° 3′ E.

PINKAFELD, a village of Hungary in the diſtrict of Eiſenburg, ſituated on the little river Pinka, on the frontiers of Germany: it contains a caſtle with a menagerie, a Catholic pariſh-church, and a ſpring of mineral water reſembling Seltzer water.

PIOMBINO, a ſmall principality of Italy between the territories of Piſa and Sienna, to which is likewiſe annexed the whole of the iſland of Elba, except the towns of Porto Longone and Porto Ferrajo, the former of which belongs to the King of the Two Sicilies, and the latter to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. It has its own princes of the houſe of Buoncompagni-Ludoviſi, who are likewiſe dukes of Sora in the kingdom of Naples. Its capital,

PIOMBINO, is fortified, and ſituated on a rock on the Gulf of Genoa. It has a good harbour, and is garriſoned by Neapolitan troops.

PIPERNO, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church; behind which is a wood of cork-trees.

PIRANO, a ſmall town of Iſtria, on a little iſland formed by the Gulf of Trieſt and Largone: 5 miles S.W. of Cabo d'Iſtria.

PIRMASENS, the capital of the diſtrict of Lemberg, in the German part of the lordſhip of Hanau-Lichtenberg, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It was formerly an inſignificant place, and is indebted for its preſent proſperity to Lewis IX. the late Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, who made it his reſidence, and raiſed it to the rank of a town, ſo that it now contains 9000 inhabitants. The town-houſe, the Lutheran ſchool-houſe, the Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, are fine ſtructures. For the reſt, the town is regularly built, and moſt of the inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture. In 1793 the French were defeated near this town by the Pruſſians, who took 3000 priſoners and 29 pieces of cannon. It lies 11 miles E. of Zweybrücken.

PIRNA, a town and diſtrict, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain called Sonnenſtein, ſituated on the Elbe, 12 miles S.E. of Dreſden. Sonnenſtein was almoſt entirely demoliſhed during the war between Saxony and Pruſſia in 1756 and 1758, and is now an aſylum for invalids, half-pay officers, and officers' widows. In its vicinity are ſome good quarries. The town has a conſiderable trade.

PISA, a fine large city in the territory of the ſame name, in Tuſcany, not far from the mouth of the Arno, which runs through the midſt of it, and over which are 3 bridges; the largeſt is of marble. This place ſtill contains many veſtiges of the grandeur and opulence it enjoyed under a republican form of government, by means of its commerce in the twelfth and following century, together with a variety of antiquities which the Piſans brought hither from the Levant. Since 1509 Piſa and its territory have been ſubject to Tuſcany. The ſtreets of the town are broad and well paved. The inhabitants in the flouriſhing times of the republic of Piſa amounted to 150,000; but at the commencement of the ſevententh century they had dwindled away to 15,000. Their number has been ſomewhat augmented by the manufactures eſtabliſhed in the town, and at preſent amounts to 22,000. It contains above 80 churches, a number greatly diſproportionate to that of the inhabitants. The manufactures of Piſa conſiſt of ſteel, embroidery, and goldſmith's work (in which the Grand Duke is concerned), damaſks, velvet,

vet, taffeta, calico (the manufacture of which affords employment to 2500 perſons, and in which alſo the Grand Duke has a ſhare), and watches. Although the country round Piſa, beſides mulberry-trees, abounds in corn, pulſe, oil, wine, and is very well cultivated, ſtill, to the detriment of manufactures, the neceſſaries of life are dear, particularly butcher's meat, which they are obliged to bring from diſtant provinces. The air of Piſa was formerly damp and foggy, and particularly unhealthy in ſummer-time. But this evil has been almoſt entirely remedied by the attention of the Grand Duke, who employed above 2000 men upon the canals, for draining off the ſtagnated waters in the adjacent plain, and in ſowing the ground with corn and pulſe. A canal has been cut for the more ready carriage of goods from Leghorn to Piſa. By means of an aqueduct the town is ſupplied with wholeſome water, which is diſtributed amongſt 14 public and above 120 private fountains. Piſa is defended by a ditch and old walls, with 3 caſtles, the ſtrongeſt of which is that at St. Mark's Gate, built in the modern ſtyle. The cathedral, the body of which is ſupported by 70 immenſe pillars, is a large ſtructure of Gothic architecture, and in the principal chapel is to be ſeen the tomb of the Emperor Henry VII. The ſteeple having frequently been damaged by lightning, a conductor was affixed to it, which being the invention of a Proteſtant, was denominated the Heretic's Bar, and ſome great diſaſter was dreaded in conſequence of it. But very ſoon after the utility of the heretic's bar was obvious in a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning. In the ſquare near the church is a tower 188 feet high, the inclination of which is ſo great, on account of its ſwampy ſituation, that a plummet ſuſpended from the top touches the ground 15 feet from its baſe. By the ſide of the church is the Campo Santo, the common burial-place. The ground of it is compoſed of earth brought from the Holy Land by the fleet of Piſa, by occaſion of the cruſade under the Emperor Frederic I. at the end of the twelfth century. It has the property of conſuming dead bodies in 48 hours at fartheſt. The celebrated Count Francis Algarotti is buried here, who died at Piſa in 1764. Oppoſite this place is the great hoſpital for 2300 patients. Of the other churches, that principally deſerves notice belonging to the order of knights of St. Stephen, whoſe reſidence is at this place. The other remarkable buildings are, the arſenal, the exchange, which is almoſt ſuperfluous, as the trade of Piſa has been removed to Leghorn, and the palaces of the Grand Duke and archbiſhop. The univerſity of Piſa was founded in 1343, renewed and improved by Duke Coſmo I. and brought to ſtill greater perfection in 1767. It has a capital botanical garden, a cabinet of natural curioſities, an obſervatory, and 4 colleges, in which young ſtudents are in a great meaſure maintained. There is a delightful promenade in the town on both ſides of the Arno. Many wealthy inhabitants of Lombardy reſide in Piſa during the winter, becauſe the climate is much milder and more pleaſant than in Upper Italy.

The celebrated baths of Piſa, ſituated between this town and the territory of Lucca, were conſtructed in their preſent form at the expence of the hoſpital of Piſa in 1742; and the revenues ariſing from them are appropriated to the hoſpital. There are 36 baths, containing every thing neceſſary for cleanlineſs and convenience.

To the ſouth of Piſa, towards Leghorn, lies the ſmall iſland of Malora, near which, in the thirteenth century, the marine of Piſa, which was before very reſpectable, received ſuch a blow from the Genoeſe as it never entirely recovered. Piſa lies 11 miles N. N. E. of Leghorn, in lat. 43° 43′ N. long. 8° 3′ E.

PISECK, a royal town, capital of the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, ſituated on the river Wotawa. At the end of the year 1741 and commencement of 1742, this place was gallantly defended by the French againſt the Auſtrians. Bohemian diamonds are found here. Piſeck lies 10 miles W. of Bechin, in lat. 49° 21′ N. long. 11° 41′ E.

PISTOIA, a large handſome town in the vicariate or diſtrict of the ſame name in Tuſcany, ſituated on the little river Stella. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Florence, has a citadel, and contains between 8 and 9000 inhabitants. The adjoining country is very fertile, and its watermelons are held in great eſtimation. The cathedral is worthy of notice. In the church of St. Proſpero is a fine library, and that of S. Franceſco di Sala contains ſome capital paintings. The neceſſaries of life are very cheap, which cauſes a great number of noble families to reſide here. Within theſe few years a carriage-road has been made acroſs the Appenines from Modena to Piſtoia, at the joint expence of the Emperor, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and the Duke of Modena, with a view to eſtabliſh a communication between the Emperor's Italian dominions and the ſea, without going through any part of the State of the Church. It lies 16 miles W. S. W. of Lucca.

PITSCHEN, a ſmall town in the principality of Brieg, on the frontiers of Poland. In conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt in 1709, a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected here. In 1757 the place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. It lies 10 miles N. of Creutzburg.

PIZZIGHETONE, a ſmall fortified town of the Cremoneſe, in the dutchy of Milan, on the river Adda, with a fortified citadel. This place was beſieged and taken in 1733 by the French and Savoyards, together with the fort of Ghera. In 1744 great improvements were made in its fortifications. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Cremona.

PLAN, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, belonging to Count Zinzendorf: 20 miles S. E. of Eger.

PLATE, a caſtle and ſmall town on the Nega, in the circle of Oſtein, in Farther Pomerania: 19 miles E. of Camin.

Platen, a ſmall mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Miſnia, with manufactures of tin, iron, &c. It lies 14 miles N. of Elnbogen.

Plau, a ſmall town on a lake of the ſame name, in the principality of Wenden, in Mecklenburg, with a diſtrict and caſtle: 20 miles s. s. E. of Güſtro.

Plauen, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a large lake near the Havel, which ſince 1745 has had a communication with Magdeburg, by means of the canal of Plauen, whereby the diſtance by water between Berlin and Magdeburg has been made ſhorter by one half. It formerly belonged to the lords of Görne, but is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of General Anhalt. It lies 5 miles N. W. of the town of Brandenburg.

Plauen, a town and diſtrict of Vogtland, with a caſtle called Ratſchau. It is ſituated on the Elſter, is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony, and is the capital of the circle of Vogtland. It has a ſuperintendency and a Latin ſchool, and is a populous, thriving place, on account of its cotton manufactures. It lies 6 miles N. of Oelſnitz, in lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 9° 47′ E.

Plauen, a ſmall town, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on a mountain called Ehrenburg, in Thuringia, on the Gera, between Ilmenau and Arnſtadt, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen.

Plesse, a free ſtate lordſhip of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Little Poland, and of the principality of Teſchen, abounding in fiſh and game. It was the property of Count Promnitz, but ſince 1765 it has belonged to a brother of the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, whoſe mother was by birth Counteſs Promnitz. Its chief town is likewiſe called

Plesse, and is ſituated on the Viſtula, 18 miles N. N. E. of Teſchen. It contains a fine caſtle, a Catholic pariſh-church, and a Proteſtant church.

Pleszow, a town in the diſtrict and palatinate of Kaliſh, in Poland.

Plettenberg, a ſmall town with an ancient caſtle, in the county of Mark. It is the family place of the barons of Plettenberg, of which the line of Lehnhaus was, in 1724, raiſed to the rank of counts, who have a ſeat and vote among the counts of Weſtphalia. Moſt of the eſtates which this family formerly poſſeſſed in and about Plettenberg have been ſold to the counts of Mark. It lies 8 miles N. of Altendorn.

Pleyburg, a caſtle and town on the river Fiſtritz, in Lower Carinthia, 20 miles E. of Clagenfurt.

Plichowitz, a ſmall town in the principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia, 19 miles N. E. of Ratibor.

Plock, the capital of the waywodſhip of the ſame name, in Poland, ſituated on the Viſtula, the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Gneſen, and Prince of Pultus, in the diſtrict of Lew, in Maſovia. The provoſt of the chapter is lord of Sielun, and has the title of prince.

Plombieres, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Remiremont: 6 miles s. W. of Remiremont, and 12 s. of Epinal.

Plön, a principality of Wagria, formerly the property of the dukes of Holſtein-Plön. Arenſböck and Reinfeld likewiſe belong to this principality. The laſt duke was Frederic Charles, who died in 1761. In 1756 he made a contract with the King of Denmark, by which his territory devolved to the king upon his death in 1761, without male heirs.

Plön was formerly the ducal reſidence, and is ſituated between a great and a ſmall lake, with a caſtle which ſtands in a very lofty ſituation. The town contains many delightful gardens, a menagerie, and various water-works. The number of the inhabitants exceeds 1100. It lies 14 miles s. s. E. of Kiel.

Plötzkau, a caſtle and diſtrict on the Saale, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the houſe of Bernburg, which obtained poſſeſſion of it in 1710, when the line of Harzgerode became extinct. It lies 10 miles W. of Cöthen.

Pludenz, a county, with a town of the ſame name, in Wallgau, formerly belonging to the Auſtrian lordſhips in Swabia, but by a decree of Joſeph II. in 1782 was, with them, annexed to Tirol. It lies 8 miles s. of Feldkirch.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which riſes in the mountain of Viſo, in Piedmont, on the frontiers of France, and after watering the territories of Savoy, and the dutchies of Milan, Parma, and Mantua, diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Venice, in the Ferrareſe, by four channels, called Il Po Grande, Il Po di Ariano, Il Po di Volano, and Il Po di Argenta, or di Primaro.

Poel, an iſland and diſtrict on the coaſt of Mecklenburg, belonging to the crown of Sweden, oppoſite Wiſmar.

Pohrlitz, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, 16 miles s. of Brinn.

Poirino, a town of Piedmont, in the principality of Chieri, 8 miles N. E. of Carmagnole, and 7 s. s. E. of Chieri.

Pola, a ſmall town on a mountain in the Venetian part of Iſtria, near the ſea. It is a biſhop's ſee, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Udine, and has a Greek church. The inhabitants ſpeak partly Italian, partly Illyrian, or a dialect of the Sclavonian. Several Roman antiquities are ſtill remaining, particularly a very large, fine amphitheatre: 6 miles s. E. of Rovigno.

Policastro, a very decayed town, which has the appearance of a village, ſituated on the gulf of the ſame name, in Principato Citra, in Naples, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

Policzka, a royal borough of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, which is ſurrounded with double walls and ditches, and has a good trade in flax and linen: 5 miles N. of Ingrowitz.

Polignano,

Poligniano, a ſmall town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari.

Poligny, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of Mount Jura: 20 miles s. s. w. of Beſançon.

Pölitz, a ſmall town in the circle of Randow, in the Pruſſian part of Hither Pomerania. The inhabitants are employed in fiſhing, agriculture, and the cultivation of hops. The town belongs to Stettin, from which it is 6 miles diſtant.

Polkwitz, a ſmall open town of Silefia, in the principality of Glogau, with a Catholic and Lutheran church: 10 miles s. of Glogau.

Polna, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau, 6 miles n. of Iglau.

Polno, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the Sclavonian circle, in Farther Pomerania, on the river Grabow, belonging to the lords of Glaſenapp. It lies 22 miles e. of Belgard.

Polzin, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the circle of Belgard, 15 miles s. s. e. of Belgard.

Pomerania, a dutchy in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the weſt by Mecklenburg, on the ſouth by Brandenburg, on the eaſt by Pruſſia, and on the north by the Baltic Sea. It is divided into Hither and Farther Pomerania, which are ſeparated by the Oder. The firſt lies to the weſt and the latter to the eaſt of that river. Pomerania formerly compoſed a great part of the ancient kingdom of the Vandals; after which, from 1025, it had its own dukes, whoſe family became extinct in 1637. The electoral houſe of Brandenburg ought to have ſucceeded in conſequence of an agreement to that purpoſe, but the laſt duke died in the midſt of the thirty years war, whilſt the Swedes were in poſſeſſion of the country. By the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, Brandenburg was obliged to be content with half of it, and to cede the other half, comprehending the whole of Hither Pomerania, and the iſland of Rügen, to Sweden. Charles XII. being unſucceſsful in his wars at the commencement of the eighteenth century, at the peace of Stockholm, in 1720, Sweden only retained that part of Pomerania lying between Mecklenburg, the Baltic Sea, and the river Peene, with the iſland of Rügen: the remainder of Hither Pomerania, from the Peene to the Oder, with the iſlands of Wollin and Uſedom, was given up to Pruſſia. Although in the war of 1756 Sweden took part againſt Pruſſia, yet at the peace of Hamburg, in 1762, every thing remained on the ſame footing as in 1720; ſo that at preſent three fourths of Pomerania belong to Pruſſia, and the remaining fourth to Sweden. The latter poſſeſſes in Hither Pomerania, the diſtricts of Stralſund and Barth, the county of Gützkow, the lordſhip of Wolgaſt, the iſland and principality of Rügen; the number of inhabitants in that part exceeds 100,000; and ſince the Prince of Heſſenſtein was made governor of it, many improvements of great importance have been made. To the King of Pruſſia belong, in Hither Pomerania, part of the principality of Stettin, the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin, and the whole of Farther Pomerania, which includes the remainder of the principality of Stettin, between the Oder and the Ihne, the dutchy of Pomerania, the principality of Camin, the dutchy of Caſſuben and Wenden, and the lordſhips of Lauenburg and Bütow. The country is partly fertile and partly ſandy. The Pomeranian ſmoked geeſe, ſauſages, and ſalmon, are in great eſtimation. The inhabitants are principally Lutherans, but there are likewiſe Catholics and Calviniſts.

Pont a Mousson, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurte, ſituated on the Moſelle, which divides it into two parts. It lies 14 miles s. of Metz, and as many n. n. w. of Nancy. Long. 3° 43′ e. lat. 48° 54 n.

Pontarlier, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Doubs, on the borders of Switzerland.

Pontecorvo, a ſmall town in Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples. It is ſituated on the river Garigliano, and belongs to the Pope.

Pontine Marshes are ſituated in the ſouthern part of the State of the Church, on the frontiers of Naples, extending from Nettuno to Terracina. They exiſted in ancient times, and many of the emperors and popes frequently attempted to drain them, on account of the noxious exhalations; but their ſucceſs was never either important or permanent. The late pope Pius VI. renewed the attempt with greater zeal than any of his predeceſſors. The canal to be formed at the end of it was half completed in the ſpring of 1780. It is to be called Rio Piano (the canal of Pius). Should this enterpriſe be crowned with the deſired ſucceſs, the Papal chamber will gain ſuch an acquiſition of excellent land, that the State of the Church need never be under apprehenſions of a ſcarcity of corn.

Pontremoli, a diſtrict and town with a citadel, in Tuſcany, ſituated on the river Magra: 16 miles n. of Spezzia.

Poperinghe, an open town of Flanders, on the little river Poperingen, which diſcharges itſelf into the Yper.

Poppi, a town of Tuſcany, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 11 miles w. of Chiuſi.

Porcros, one of the Hieres Iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of France.

Porentrui, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Baſel, ſituated on the river Hallan, in Switzerland, on the frontiers of Swabia: 13 miles s. e. of Montbelliard.

Porquerolles, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of France, belonging to the Hieres.

Port Mahon, a ſmall town on the iſland of Minorca, with a good harbour, formerly defended by Fort St. Philip, but now by two ſmaller forts, St. Charles and Philippet. This place, together with the whole iſland, was taken without reſiſtance in 1708, by the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Leake,

whereupon it was made a very ſtrong fortification. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713, it was ceded to the Engliſh, and at the requeſt of the merchants it was reſolved, in the laſt year of Queen Anne's reign, to make Mahon a free port, which however was not done till 1718 by George I. During the war between England and France in 1756, this place and the iſland were taken by the latter, upon which occaſion Admiral Byng was ſentenced to be ſhot, for not attempting to relieve it; but they were reſtored to England at the peace of 1762. At the commencement of 1782 they were taken by Spaniſh and French troops under the Duke of Crillon, in the name of the King of Spain, and the Engliſh garriſon was made priſoners of war. At the ſubſequent peace Mahon, together with Minorca, remained ſubject to Spain. In 1799 they again fell into the hands of the Engliſh without oppoſition.

PORTO, a fortified town of Italy in the Veroneſe, ſituated on the Adige: 18 miles S. S. E. of Verona.

PORTO ERCOLE, a ſmall town on the coaſt of Stato delli Preſidii, with a caſtle and good harbour.

PORTO FINO, a ſmall town in the eaſtern part of the territory of Genoa, with a fort and harbour, on the Gulf of Rapallo: 11 miles S. E. of Genoa.

PORTO VECCHIO, a town on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Corſica, with a ſafe harbour.

PORTO VENERE, a town on a high ſituation, with a citadel and good harbour, in the eaſtern part of the ſtate of Genoa, on a ſmall peninſula. At this place are quarries of very fine yellow and black ſtreaked marble. It lies 6 miles S. of Spezzia.

PORT SUR SAONE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Veſoul, 6 miles N. W. of Veſoul.

POSEN, or POSNAN, a waywodſhip of Great Poland, bounded by the waywodſhip of Kaliſh and Sileſia. The capital,

POSEN, is a pretty large fortified town, ſituated on the Warte. The ſuburbs are extenſive, and contain many fine buildings. In one of them is a college, founded by Biſhop John Lubranſky. The caſtle ſtands in a very ſtrong ſituation upon a hill, between the Warte and Proſne. It is the ſee of a biſhop, formerly ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Magdeburg, but now of Gneſen. The cathedral was conſumed by fire in 1772. The biſhop's palace ſtands near it. The river Warte frequently inundates the town, but is very beneficial to its trade. A great number of Jews live at Poſen: in 1764, 300 houſes, and amongſt them the whole Jews ſtreet, were burned down. Lat. 52° 28′ N. long. 14° 40′ E.

PÖSNECK, a thriving town on the river Gams, which not far from thence diſcharges itſelf into the Orla, in Altenburg, in Thuringia, belonging to the Duke of Saalfeld. It contains 400 houſes, and 3400 inhabitants, moſt of whom are clothmakers and tanners. It lies 7 miles E. of Saalfeld.

POTENZA, a town, with the title of a dutchy, in Baſilicata, in Naples, which in 1694 was deſtroyed by an earthquake. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Acerenza and Matera.

POTSDAM, a very handſome town, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Havel. Frederic William, King of Pruſſia, who reſided here the greateſt part of the year, made it a place of note, and built a great number of fine houſes for the inhabitants. His ſon and ſucceſſor Frederic II. contributed ſtill more to the increaſe and embelliſhment of this town. The royal palace, which received its preſent form from him, is an admirable ſtructure, and the houſes near it are almoſt all built in the Italian ſtyle. The great parade with Roman colonnades before the town, is made uſe of as a place of exerciſe for the king's guards and for the garriſon. Between the palace, the fine town-houſe, and the handſome Lutheran town-church of St. Nicholas, is a market-place, with a marble obeliſk 75 feet in height, and 4 marble ſtatues of Frederic William the Great, and the three firſt kings of Pruſſia. The magnificent Calviniſt church for the garriſon has an excellent chime of bells in its ſteeple, the aſcent to the ſummit of which is by 365 ſteps. Under the pulpit, which is of marble, is the tomb of King Frederic William, who died in 1740. The following places are likewiſe worthy of notice: the church of the Holy Ghoſt, the Catholic church, conſecrated in 1739, the capital manufactory of fire-arms, the two large orphan-houſes for the children of ſoldiers, the extenſive poor-houſe and hoſpital in the ſuburb of Berlin, the new French Calviniſt church, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, the Jews ſynagogue, and the numerous manufactures of ſilk, cotton, linen, &c. Through the Brandenburg gate is the way to the celebrated royal palace of Sans Souci; it ſtands upon a hill, from whence there is a delightful proſpect over the town and adjacent country. Although but ſmall, and only one ſtory high, yet its regularity and grandeur are aſtoniſhing. In the round marble hall, the columns, paintings, and the floor inlaid with feſtoons of flowers in the Tuſcan manner, are truly admirable. One of the rooms is wainſcotted with cedar, covered with feſtoons of gold, and contains a royal library. In the front the vineyard preſents itſelf to view, with 6 terraces, each 12 ſteps in height, and the beſt vines are encloſed in green-houſes. At the foot of the hill is a delightful pleaſure-garden, with a fine baſon, and 12 marble figures. We muſt not omit the two pavilions on each ſide, the orangery, and the gallery of exquiſite pictures. The pleaſure-garden leads to a park, wherein is a Chineſe temple, to the left of the principal walk. After croſſing the ſtone bridge, two more fine temples preſent themſelves to the right and left, the former of which contains a valuable royal cabinet of poliſhed ſtones and antiquities, from the collections of Baron Stoſch and Cardinal Polignac. The new caſtle or palace built by Frederic II. after the peace of Hubertſburg, is a ſtructure of incompa-

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rable beauty, grandeur, and taſte. The doors of the whole building are nothing but glaſs, uniform with the windows. In 1785 Potſdam contained 28,293 inhabitants, of whom 8866 belonged to the military, and 5376 were in the orphan-houſe. It lies 13 miles S.W. of Berlin, in lat. 52° 25′ N. long. 10° 42′ E.

POTZLO, a town in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 6 miles S. of Prentzlo.

PRACHATITZ, formerly the capital of the circle of Prachin, and a royal borough in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Bavaria, but now belonging to the Prince of Schwarzenberg: 19 miles N.W. of Crumau.

PRACHIN, one of the 16 circles of Bohemia, on the Muldau, bordering to the weſt on the frontiers of Auſtria and Bavaria. It is ſo called after the mountain of Prachin, on which formerly ſtood a caſtle of the ſame name.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, ſituated on both ſides of the Muldau, and entirely ſurrounded with hills and vineyards. It is one of the largeſt towns in Europe, being 15 miles in circumference. It is ſituated in ſuch a manner that it may be annoyed by an enemy's artillery on every ſide; for which reaſon, although ſtrongly fortified, it cannot make any long reſiſtance, except defended by a numerous garriſon. The houſes are in general of ſtone, and 3 ſtories high; amongſt them are many fine palaces of the principal Bohemian nobility, ſome of which have been handſomely repaired ſince its bombardment by the Pruſſians in 1757. Prague is compoſed of 4 towns, the old town, the new town, the little town, and Hradſchin. In the firſt are 932 houſes, in the ſecond 1246, in the third 538, and in the laſt 200. To theſe muſt be added above 300 miſerable habitations belonging to the Jews, which are reckoned as part of the old town, but are ſeparated from it by 6 gates, which are ſhut at night. The Wiſſehrad is at preſent merely a heap of ruins. In 1784 the whole of Prague contained 76,011 inhabitants, amongſt whom were 7901 Jews. In the old town the moſt remarkable place was the pariſh-church, built in the ancient manner, containing the grave of the celebrated Tycho Brahe, who died in 1608. Near it are the warehouſes for foreign goods, and the exciſe-office, the church of St. Michael, that of St. James, with the image of the Virgin Mary, which performs miracles, the church of the Croſs, with its fine columns, cupolas, and paintings, the convent of Fratres Miſericordiæ, with an excellent inſtitution for indigent patients. One of the greateſt ornaments of Prague is the univerſity founded in 1348 by the Emperor Charles IV. upon a plan ſimilar to that of Paris. In 1562 Ferdinand I. laid the foundation of a Jeſuits college. The Collegium Clementinum, which likewiſe belonged formerly to the Jeſuits, is of very great extent, comprehending 5 churches, a printing-office, a medical apartment, an excellent library, a large mathematical room with curious inſtruments, a noble aſtronomical obſervatory, and an elegant theatre. The Jews by the ſide of the river belong to the old town, but both ſynagogues and houſes are entirely ſeparated from it. The new town has fine ſtreets, and moſt of the houſes are well built, with pretty gardens. This part contains a ſecular foundation, the abbeſs of which is a princeſs of the Empire, a church in the Carlſhof, of red Bohemian marble, the Wiſſehrad, a high fortified place, with the arſenal cloſe by the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. The little town on a valley of the Muldau, is the moſt ancient part of Prague; it has broad ſtreets, is very populous, and contains the church of St. Saviour, which is particularly worthy of notice, and formerly belonged to the Jeſuits; underneath it is another church. Hradſchin once belonged to the little town, but in 1756 it was made the fourth town of Prague. Its principal buildings are, the royal palace, containing within its circuit the newly-erected royal apartments, the new chapel, the royal and Imperial convent for nuns, founded in 1755, the hall for the colleges of government, the reſidence of the governor, the large lofty Spaniſh hall without pillars, the cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities, the treaſury, the royal riding-houſe, the royal pheaſant walk and gardens, the mathematical ſchool, and the white and black tower. It likewiſe comprehends the cathedral of St. Veit, containing the burial-place of the kings, many relics, the ſilver grave of John Nepomuk, and 4 angels of caſt ſilver upon 2 altars: here are, beſides, the magnificent archiepiſcopal palace, and the habitations of the canons. Hradſchin, properly ſo called, wherein ſtands the town-houſe, is the ſuburb of the palace, the outermoſt part of which is called the new world; the chapel of our Lady of Loretto, and the church ſtanding behind it, built by a Prince Lobkowitz, contain many admirable things. Oppoſite to them is the large palace of Tſchernin. Finally, the ſtone bridge over the Muldau, which unites the old with the little town, deſerves notice. It has 18 arches, and is 742 common paces in length; it is ornamented with 29 ſtatues of ſaints, and at noon and evening is frequented by a great concourſe of people to perform their devotions; and particularly a metal ſtatue erected in 1683 to John Nepomuk who was canonized in 1729, is never without devotees. In the war with the Huſſites, in the thirty years war, in that of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion in 1741 (in which particularly the gallant defence of the French deſerves to be mentioned), and in the war of 1756 with Pruſſia, Prague ſuſtained a great number of ſieges, and frequent devaſtations, which were however ſoon repaired. The White Mountain near the gate of Strahov, is celebrated in hiſtory for the victory gained by the Auſtrians over Frederic V. of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had choſen for their king. The field of battle where the King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrian army, May 6, 1757, is likewiſe cloſe by the town. Prague lies in lat. 50° 6′ N. long. 12° 10′ E.

PRATO, a fortified town, with a citadel, in the vicariate of the ſame name in Tuſcany. It is the

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ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Florence: 8 miles N.N.W. of Florence.

PRAUSNITZ, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, in the lordſhip of Trachenberg. It has a fine pariſh-church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzberg: 7 miles S. of Trachenberg.

PREGEN, a river of Eaſt Pruſſia, which is formed by the conflux of the Angerap and the Piſſa, in Pruſſian Lithuania, and diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff, near Königſberg.

PRENTZLO, the capital of the Ucker Mark, on the lake and river of the ſame name. It is a large town, having 18 handſome ſtreets, 816 dwelling-houſes, and between 5 and 6000 inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon; 4 Lutheran churches, 1 French, 1 German Calviniſt, and 1 Catholic church, a large town ſchool, beſides a great many public and private ones, a public library, 5 hoſpitals, good brew-houſes, a conſiderable trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco, which is partly carried on by about 50 Jews, inhabitants of the place, who are tolerated by government. Prentzlo is the ſeat of the ſupreme court of juſtice for the Ucker Mark. The ſpace formerly occupied by the ramparts was encloſed with rails, ſurrounded with trees, and converted into a parade, between 1751 and 1756, by the Pruſſian general the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, whoſe head-quarters were in this town, and at the entrance were placed the Pruſſian and Heſſian arms, with a Latin inſcription. Prentzlo lies in lat. 53° 19′ N. long. 11° 32′ E.

PRERAU, a ſmall town and lordſhip, which gives name to the circle of Prerau in Moravia: 13 miles S.E. of Olmütz.

PRESIDII, STATO DELLI PRESIDII, is the name given to thoſe fortified places ſituated ſouth of the territory of Sienna, on and in the Gulf of Genoa, and which, on account of their commanding the communication between Naples and Upper Italy, were retained by Philip II. of Spain, when he ceded the territory of Sienna to Duke Coſmo I. of Florence, in 1557. In the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war they remained ſubject to Naples, and by the preliminaries ſigned at Vienna in 1735, this ſmall ſtate was ceded to the King of the Two Sicilies, and guaranteed to him by the definitive treaty in 1739. The fortified town of Orbitello, and Porto Longone on the iſland of Elba, are the moſt important places in it.

PRESBURG, the capital of the county of the ſame name, and ſince 1536 by a decree of the Emperor Ferdinand I. of all Hungary: it is the place of coronation, and is now the fineſt and moſt populous town in the kingdom. The inhabitants, who are principally Germans, are in number between 27 and 28,000. The town ſtands in a delightful ſituation on the Danube, 40 miles E. of Vienna. The caſtle, which is fortified, and has undergone a thorough repair ſince 1762, ſtands upon a high mountain, 500 paces from the town, and commands a very fine proſpect. The garden, laid out by the Emperor Francis I. with his own hands, and the arſenal, are worthy of notice. In the town itſelf, which is ſurrounded with double walls and ditches, the moſt remarkable things are, the collegiate and pariſh church of St. Martin, where the kings of Hungary are crowned, a royal foundation for nuns, and the Lutheran church, built in 1712, with its academy. The Archbiſhop of Gran has a palace and very fine garden here. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 13 perſons, partly Catholics and partly Lutherans. The village of Schloſsberg, juſt below the caſtle, is principally inhabited by Jews. Hungarian wines and fine fruits are very cheap at Preſburg. Lat. 48° 9′ N. long. 15° 2′ E.

PRETSCH, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in the electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe, 12 miles S. of Wittenberg. It contains a fine caſtle and garden, built and laid out by Chriſtiana Eberhardina, Queen of Poland. It was her conſtant reſidence, and by her order ſhe was buried in the church of this town in 1727.

PRETTIN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Schweinitz, ſituated on the Elbe, in the electoral circle of Saxony, on the frontiers of Miſnia: 6 miles N.N.W. of Torgau.

PREZERBE, a very ſmall town on the Havel, in the margravate of Brandenburg, belonging partly to the diſtrict of Ziegeſar, and partly to that of Görne, which in 1773 was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. It lies 26 miles W. of Berlin.

PRIEBUS, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan, on the Neiſſa: 12 miles S.S.E. of Sorau.

PRIEGNITZ, a province of the margravate of Brandenburg, bounded on the north by Mecklenburg, on the ſouth by the Middle Mark, on the weſt by Lüneburg, and on the eaſt by the Ucker Mark. It is a fertile country, 52 miles long and 40 broad, and divided into 7 circles, Perleburg, Pritzwalk, Kyritz, Havelburg, Plattenberg, Lenzen, and Wittſtock.

PRIMKENAU, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, 15 miles S.S.W. of Glogau.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, between Terra di Lavoro and Principato Oltra, Baſilicata, and the Mediterranean Sea. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, ſaffron, and ſilk; and abounds in mineral waters. It is likewiſe called the province of Salerno.

PRINCIPATO OLTRA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the ſouth by Principato Citra, on the weſt by Terra di Lavoro and the county of Moliſe, on the north by Capitanata, and on the eaſt by Baſilicata, and is ſometimes called Monteſuſco.

PRITZWALK, a town of the Priegnitz, in the circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Dömnitz, which diſcharges itſelf into the river Stepenitz, between Wittſtock and Perleburg. Before the road was made through Mühlroſe, the highway between

Breſlau and Hamburg lay through this place: 13 miles E. of Perleburg.

PROCITA, a ſmall iſland near Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, in the Gulf of Naples, belonging to the Marquis del Vaſto. It yields good wine, abounds in pheaſants, partridges, and other wild fowl, and contains above 4000 inhabitants.

PRODZELDEN, a ſmall town on the Mayn, in the diſtrict of Miltenberg and electorate of Mentz. Near it is a village of the ſame name. It lies 5 miles W. of Wertheim.

PROSSKAU, a ſmall town or village, with a palace and garden, in the principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia, remarkable for being the family-place of the counts of Proſkau, who poſſeſſed the towns of Little Strelitz, Prinkenau, and Zülch, with ſeveral other places in this principality, and became extinct in 1769, when the lordſhips, titles, and arms of the houſe of Proſkau devolved to the Prince of Dietrichſtein, who in 1770 gave them to his eldeſt ſon. Proſkau lies 7 miles S. S. W. of Oppeln.

PROSTNITZ, a lordſhip and pretty large town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, under the protection of the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 8 miles S. of Olmütz.

PRUNECK, or BRUNEGG, a ſmall town with a caſtle on a mountain, and likewiſe a diſtrict of Tirol, ſituated on the river Rienz, belonging to the Biſhop of Brixen. It lies in an extenſive, delightful, fertile plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and in its vicinity are baths of mineral water: 14 miles E. of Brixen.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, ſituated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Viſtula, between Germany, Poland, and Lithuania. It formerly belonged to the order of Teutonic knights, who took poſſeſſion of it in the thirteenth century, and held it as a fief of the German Empire. But the knights oppreſſed the inhabitants ſo as to occaſion an inſurrection, in conſequence of which the hither or weſtern part of Pruſſia, round the Viſtula, placed itſelf under the protection of Poland in 1454, under which it remained till 1772, when Frederic II. of Pruſſia, enforcing ancient claims, reunited this part, with the exception of Dantzick and Thorn, to the reſt of the Pruſſian dominions. The farther part of Pruſſia, round the Pregel, was ſecularized in 1525 by Albert Margrave of Brandenburg, and Grand Maſter of the order, and held by him as a temporal dutchy, as a fief of the crown of Poland. Amongſt his ſucceſſors, Frederic William the Great, in 1657, acquired the complete ſovereignty, and his ſon Frederic, by his own authority, aſſumed the royal dignity. That part of Pruſſia formerly called Poliſh Pruſſia, and the portion of Great Poland ſeized upon by the King of Pruſſia in 1772, have ſince been denominated Weſt Pruſſia, but Ermland is incorporated with the further part, or Eaſt Pruſſia, being entirely encloſed by it. Eaſt and Weſt Pruſſia contain about 20,000 ſquare miles. Eaſt Pruſſia is divided into the German department, or that of Königſberg, and the Lithuanian. Weſt Pruſſia is compoſed of the diſtricts of Culm, Marienburg, Pomerelia, and Netze. By the laſt partition of Poland in 1793, the late king annexed to his dominions an extent of territory, including Dantzick and Thorn, equal to two thirds of the former kingdom of Pruſſia. Weſt Pruſſia, in particular, is fertile in corn and paſturage; its barren ſpots have been greatly improved through the attention of the ſovereign and the induſtry of the inhabitants. On the coaſt of this country are found great quantities of amber, thrown up by the Baltic Sea. Its principal rivers are the Pregel, the Memel, and the Viſtula; beſides which ſeveral canals have been made for the promotion of trade, the moſt celebrated of which is that of Bromberg, completed in 1774. Near the Baltic are two large ſeas or lakes, the Friſche and Curiſche Haff; and the interior of the country contains a great number of ſmall ones. The inhabitants are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Pruſſians, Poles, and Lithuanians. Moſt of the Pruſſians and the nobility conform to the German language and manners; the other inhabitants ſpeak Poliſh and Lithuanian. With reſpect to religion, the Lutherans are the moſt numerous; but there are likewiſe great numbers of Calviniſts, Catholics, Socinians, &c. becauſe all religious ſects enjoy liberty of conſcience. The Mennoniſts in 1780 amounted to 12,603 perſons, who, beſides the regular taxes, have ſince 1773 paid 5000 dollars per annum, as an exemption from military ſervice. The chief colleges of government are at Königſberg, Gumbinnen, and Marienwerder. The firſt of theſe towns is the ſeat of the German regency, the ſecond of the Lithuanian department of Eaſt Pruſſia, and the third of that of Weſt Pruſſia. The revenues from Eaſt and Weſt Pruſſia amount to about 700,000*l.* ſterling. Pruſſia lies very convenient for trade, and it exports by ſea all kinds of grain, maſts, deals, cattle, pot-aſh, leather, hides, amber, wax, honey, yarn, briſtles, ſmoked ſalmon, haddocks, caviar, ſalt-meat, ſauſages, butter, tallow, &c. The depoſit for Pruſſian goods is at Königſberg; Memel has the trade with Samogitia; Tilſit has a great trade in timber with Poland; and that of Elbing has increaſed wonderfully ſince 1772. Its principal manufactures are thoſe of glaſs, iron, paper, powder, copper, braſs, cloth, camlets, linen, and ſtockings. There are ſtill ſome elks to be met with in Pruſſia; but the buffaloes, ſome of which were formerly bred at Labiau, have diſappeared within theſe fifty years.

The Pruſſian monarchy is compoſed of the kingdom of Pruſſia, the margravate of Brandenburg, the greater part of Pomerania, the dutchy of Magdeburg, the principalities of Halberſtadt, Camin, Minden, and Moers, the lordſhips of Lauenburg and Bütow, the dutchy of Cleve, the counties of Tecklenburg, Lingen, Mark, and Ravenſberg, the principality of Neufchatel and Valangin, the upper quarter of Gelderland, the greater part of the dutchy of Sileſia, the county of Glatz, and the

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principality of Eaſt Frieſland. Theſe countries, excluſive of the newly-acquired Poliſh diſtricts, contain about 58,000 ſquare miles, and 6 million inhabitants. The interior government of this monarchy, with reſpect to its police and the adminiſtration of juſtice, is one of the moſt perfect; the latter, through the attention of Frederic II. aſſumed a new form, excluding, as much as poſſible, every ſpecies of chicane. The total revenues are eſtimated at 26 million dollars (about 4½ million ſterling), ſeveral millions of which are annually laid by in the exchequer. The foundation of the power and greatneſs of the Pruſſian monarchy was eſtabliſhed by the Elector Frederic William the Great, between 1640 and 1688. His ſon and ſucceſſor Frederic obtained important political advantages by raiſing Pruſſia to the rank of a kingdom. King Frederic William, who reigned from 1718 to 1740, introduced the moſt rigid economy, and eſtabliſhed a military force of 60,000 men. His ſon, Frederic II. augmented his power by the conqueſt of Sileſia, and the addition of the weſtern part of Pruſſia. He brought every branch of the government to the higheſt pitch of perfection, and made many improvements throughout. The manufactures, principally eſtabliſhed by the great numbers of French refugees, who upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes found an aſylum in the dominions of Brandenburg, during his reign were extended and increaſed: commerce received extraordinary acceſſions, and the king attempted, at the expence of conſiderable ſums, to open new channels for it, particularly with Spain. After this ſurpriſing monarch had finiſhed a life of unremitting activity in 1786, he was ſucceeded by his nephew the late Frederic William II. who in 1787 ſent an army into the United Netherlands, which fruſtrated the deſigns of the Anti-Orange faction, and then entered into an alliance with that republic, as he had done before with England. In 1790 he made great preparations for war, to prevent Ruſſia and Auſtria from obtaining too great a preponderance in the ſcale of European politics, in conſequence of their conqueſts during the war with the Turks. But the peaceable diſpoſition of the Emperor Leopold II. who ſucceeded his brother Joſeph II. prevented a war, and negotiations were opened, which had the deſired effect, and were concluded in 1791 at Reichenbach, in the principality of Schweidnitz in Sileſia. Not long after, a treaty of alliance was formed between Pruſſia and Auſtria, ſigned at Berlin in 1792. About the ſame time he joined with Ruſſia and Auſtria in the ſecond partition of Poland, and ſent an army to cooperate with the Imperialiſts againſt the French; with whom he concluded a ſeparate peace in 1795. He died in 1797, and was ſucceeded by his ſon the preſent king, Frederic William III. The Pruſſian army is compoſed of 70 regiments of infantry, and 35 of cavalry, containing in time of peace 192,277 men, and the war eſtabliſhment is 224,431.

PRZELAUCZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the Elbe, belonging to the royal lordſhip of Pardubitz: 9 miles N.W. of Chrudim.

PRZEMENÇ, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen: 36 miles S.W. of Poſen.

PRZIBRAM, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, with a ſilver-mine and an iron-foundery. There is a village of the ſame name in the circle of Czaſlau.

PULSNITZ, a handſome caſtle, and ſmall town, on a rivulet of the ſame name, in Upper Luſatia, on the frontiers of Miſnia, belonging to Baron Maxen. Near Pulſnitz is the lofty mountain called Keulenberg, in the form of a ſaddle, which ſeparates Miſnia from Luſatia. It lies 13 miles E. N. E. of Dreſden.

PURMERENT, a town of North Holland, which ſends deputies to the ſtates of the province of Holland. It contains a fine church and town-houſe, and lies 9 miles N. of Amſterdam.

PUTLITZ, a ſmall town, with an old caſtle, in the Priegnitz, the family-place of the ancient houſe of the barons of Putlitz: 11 miles N. E. of Perleburg.

PYRITZ, an old handſome town of Farther Pomerania, on the frontiers of the New Mark of Brandenburg: 13 miles S. of New Stargard.

PYRMONT, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, between Calenberg, Lippe, and Paderborn, about 15 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth. It belongs to the princely houſe of Waldeck, and in caſe of that family becoming extinct it is to be annexed to the biſhopric of Paderborn. The religion is Lutheran. The revenues are eſtimated at above 5000*l.* ſterling, which principally ariſe from its ſpring of mineral water and ſalt-works. To a Roman month this county contributes 14 florins, and to a chamber tax 17 dollars 68 kr. Its chief town is

PYRMONT, an open town ſituated in a delightful valley between high mountains. It is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are very wholeſome both for bathing and drinking. That for drinking contains a great quantity of particles of iron and magneſia diſſolved in gas. Both this as well as the other for bathing, were known as early as the fourteenth century. In 1556 there was an extraordinary concourſe from all the countries of Europe, to the waters of Pyrmont. In 1681 above 40 perſons of princely rank were there at once, amongſt whom were the Queen of Denmark, and her ſon-in-law Prince George. The delightful walks and ſituation of the place make a reſidence there highly pleaſant, and the company in July is numerous and entertaining. The caſtle, built in 1706, which has lately been enlarged and embelliſhed, is the ſummer reſidence of the Prince of Waldeck, during the watering ſeaſon. In 1720 this place obtained the privileges of a town, under the name of New Town Pyrmont. It lies 8 miles S. of Hameln, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 6° 55′ E.

Q.

QUACKENBRUCK

QUACKENBRUCK, a town at the northernmoſt extremity of the biſhopric of Oſnabrück, on the frontiers of Münſter, on the river Haſe. Next to Oſnabrück, it is the largeſt town in the biſhopric. The church of St. Sylveſter belongs to the Lutherans, which formerly had a collegium canonicorum; the revenues of which are now divided between both religions.

QUEDLINBURG, a princely Lutheran abbey for women, whoſe abbeſs is a ſtate of the Empire. It lies between the principalities of Halberſtadt and Anhalt, and is under the protection and patronage of the Elector of Brandenburg; which right was ſold by Saxony to Brandenburg for 300,000 rix-dollars. Upon the death of Anna Dorothea, the laſt abbeſs of the houſe of Saxe-Weimar, in 1704, great diſputes aroſe concerning a new election; for the chapter elected Magdalena Sybilla, Princeſs of Saxe-Weiſſenfels; but the King of Pruſſia being on the point of completing his purchaſe of the Elector of Saxony, appointed Elizabeth Erneſtina, Princeſs of Saxe-Meinungen. The chapter however aſſerted their right of election, and in 1708 choſe the Princeſs Maria Elizabeth, of the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp; whoſe election was likewiſe annulled by the Emperor, who ordered the chapter to leave every thing *in ſtatu quo* till a farther regulation. At length, in 1714, the above-mentioned Princeſs of Holſtein was confirmed by the Emperor, notwithſtanding the objections of the Pruſſian envoy at Vienna. She died in 1755, and was ſucceeded by Anna Amelia, daughter of Frederic I. of Pruſſia, who had been choſen coadjutrix in 1744. She died in 1787, and was ſucceeded by the Swediſh princeſs Sophia Albertina, who had been elected coadjutrix in 1767. The revenues of the abbeſs are about 1500*l.* ſterling per annum. She contributes to a Roman month 52 florins, and to a chamber tax 81 dollars 18 kr.

QUEDLINBURG, a pretty large, old-faſhioned town, in the Harz, on the river Bode, which runs between the old and new town. The churches of this place contain many remarkable antiquities. The library in the caſtle comprehends many ſcarce manuſcripts, and ſome very valuable jewels. The proper reſidence of the abbeſs is on an eminence near the principal church of St. Servatius. This town has alſo a good academy. Quedlinburg exports great quantities of brandy and linen. It lies 9 miles S. S. E. of Halberſtadt, in lat. 51° 49′ N. long. 9° E.

QUERFURT, a pretty large town on the frontiers of Thuringia. It is ſurrounded with a ditch, having a caſtle, ſituated on the rivulet of Wute, in the principality of the ſame name, which formerly belonged to the houſe of Saxe-Weiſſenfels, and ſince it became extinct in 1746, to the Elector of Saxony. This principality was compoſed of 4 diſtricts of the dutchy of Magdeburg, Querfurt, Jüterbock, Dahme, and Borg, and 3 belonging to Thuringia, Sachſenburg, Heldrungen, Sittichenbach, and Wendelſtein. But the Elector of Brandenburg laying claim to the 4 diſtricts of Magdeburg, to pacify him, that of Berg was ceded to him in 1687. This principality is held as a fief immediately under the Emperor, and as early as 1663 had a ſeat and vote at the diets of Saxony, but could never obtain poſſeſſion of the place by right belonging to it in the college of princes at the diet of the Empire. On the Wedneſday after Eaſter, a celebrated fair is held annually near Querfurt, in the Mule's meadow (ſaid to have been thus named from the mule of St. Boniface being reſtive at that place). Querfurt lies 14 miles N. N. W. of Naumburg, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 9° 24′ E.

QUESNOY

QUESNOY, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the North. It is ſmall, but well fortified, and lies 9 miles S. E. of Valenciennes. It has its name from the many oak-trees (Queſnes, in French Chênes) which grow in its neighbourhood. In 1712 it was taken by the allies, but reſtored at the ſubſequent peace. The inhabitants procure a good ſubſiſtence by the manufacture of mixed ſtuffs. In 1793 it was taken by the Auſtrians under General Clairfait, but they ſurrendered it to the French the year following. Lat. 50° 16′ N. long. 1° 21′ E.

R.

RABENAU, a ſmall town of Miſnia, 5 miles N. of Dippoldiſwalde, to which diſtrict it belongs; it was formerly a diſtinct lordſhip.

RABENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, ſituated on the river Ottava: 21 miles W. S. W. of Rakonitz.

RACONIGI, a ſmall town in the principality of Carignan, in Piemont, between the rivers Maiva and Grana: 11 miles W. of Cheraſco.

RADEBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Miſnia, on the frontiers of Luſatia, ſituated on the Röder, 8 miles E. N. E. of Dreſden. July 14, 1713, it was ſet on fire in 3 places by lightning, whereby the whole of it was conſumed, except 4 houſes. Two miles from the town is the bath called Auguſtus's bath, diſcovered in 1717.

RADEBURG, a ſmall town of Miſnia, in the diſtrict of Groſſenhayn, on the Röder, 10 miles N. of Dreſden, celebrated for its earthen-ware. It belongs, together with the caſtle, to the Princeſs Dowager of Naſſau-Saarbrück, by birth Counteſs of Erbach.

RADSTADT, a town and diſtrict near the ſource of the river Ens, in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 35 miles S. E. of Salzburg.

RADZIEJOW, the capital of a diſtrict in the waywodſhip of Brzeſc, in Poland.

RAGUN, a ſmall open town, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the Prince of Deſſau. It ſtands in a delightful ſituation, 8 miles S. S. E. of Deſſau, and is entirely ſurrounded by the Mulda.

RAGUSA, a ſmall town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, at the ſource of the river Raguſa.

RAIN, a fortified town, in the diſtrict of Munich, in Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Acha, which diſcharges itſelf into the Danube: 12 miles W. of Neuburg.

RAKERSBURG, one of the beſt towns of Stiria, in the circle of Gräz, on an iſland of the Mur, with about 200 houſes, and a great trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortreſs towards Hungary. The adjacent country yields excellent wine: 15 miles N. E. of Marchburg.

RAKONITZ, a circle of Bohemia, bounded on the weſt by that of Elnbogen, and on the eaſt by Caurzim.

RAKONITZ, the capital of the circle of Rakonitz, in Bohemia, on the river Miza. Very good beer is brewed in this town. It lies 14 miles N. W. of Beraun. Lat. 50° 5′ N. long. 11° 35′ E.

RANDAZZO, a large, and partly fortified town, on the river Cantara, in Val di Demone, in Sicily.

RANDERADT, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the river Worm, in the dutchy of Jüliers, with a Calviniſt church: 9 miles N. W. of Jüliers.

RANDOW, a river of Hither Pomerania, which gives name to the circle of Randow, in that part belonging to Brandenburg.

RANIS, a ſmall town, and caſtle, called Burg Ranis, ſituated on a mountain in Oſterland, in the electorate of Saxony, between Saalfeld and Pöſeneck. Oppoſite to it lies another caſtle called Brandenſtein; both of them belong to the Elector of Saxony.

RANSTADT, OLD, a caſtle and village in the biſhopric of Merſeburg, between Leipzig and Lützen. It was the head-quarters of the King of Sweden in 1706, and here he concluded a peace with Auguſtus II. King of Poland. At this place was likewiſe concluded the ſo called convention of Altranſtädt, between the King of Sweden and the Imperial miniſter Count Wratiſlau, whereby the Emperor Joſeph I. granted liberty of conſcience to his Proteſtant ſubjects in Sileſia, and likewiſe reſtored the churches and ſchools which they had been deprived of, placing them upon the ſame footing as at the treaty of Weſtphalia.

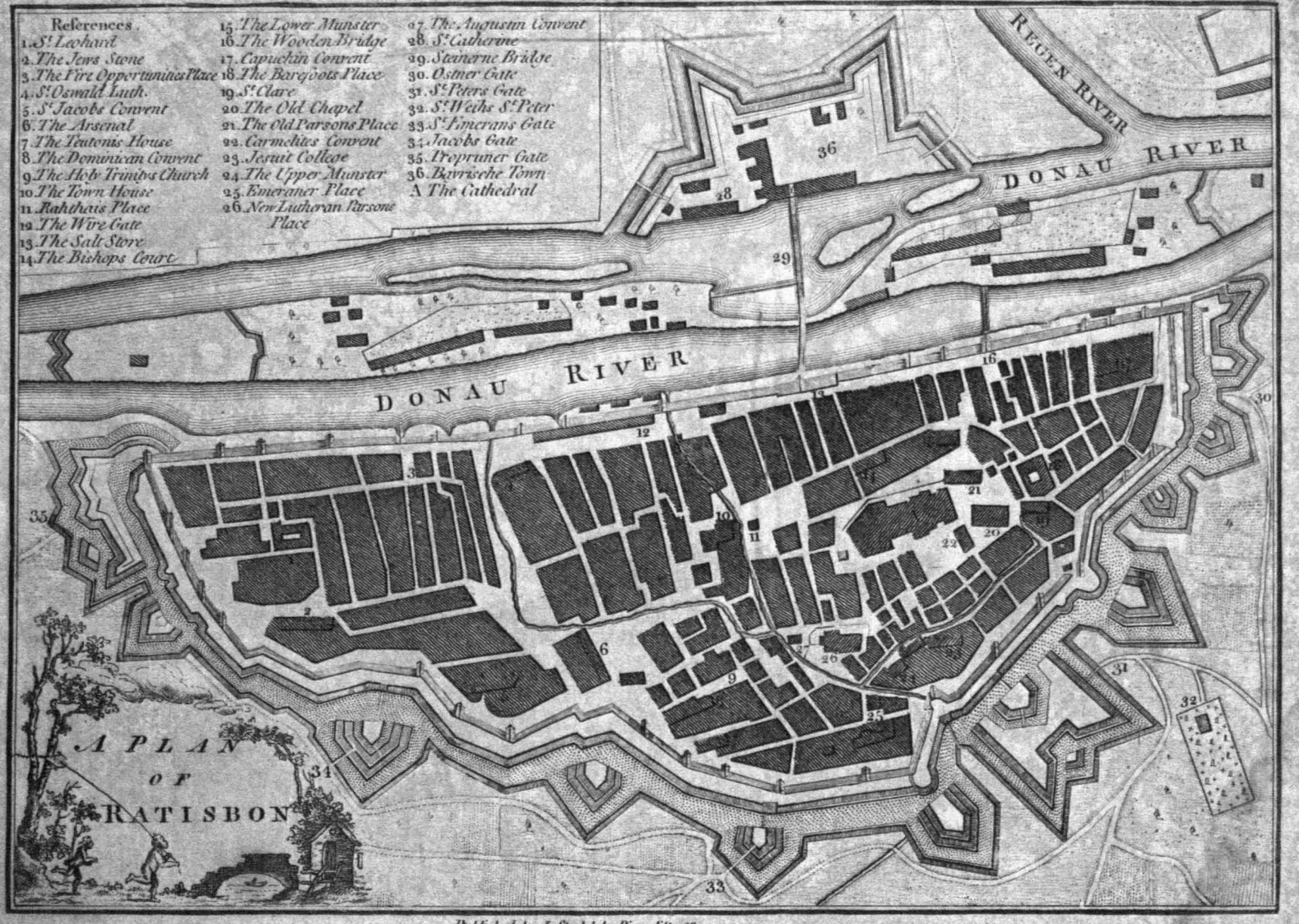
RAOU L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of St. Diey, on the Meurte: 8 miles N. of St. Diey.

RAPPERSCHWEIL, a ſmall town on the Lake of Zürich, over which is a wooden bridge. It is fortified, has a ſtrong caſtle, and belonged to the cantons of Schweitz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Glaris, from which it was taken by the united cantons of Bern and Zürich, in 1712. The two latter kept it together with its dependencies, and the ſmall village of Herden oppoſite to it, at the ſubſequent peace. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Zürich.

RASPENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, 15 miles N. N. E. of Weimar, to which it belongs, ſituated on the river Loſſa, on the ridge of mountains called Finne. The ruins of the formerly celebrated caſtle of Raſſeburg are to be ſeen on a mountain near the town. In 1646 a ſpring of mineral water was diſcovered here, and though it ſtopped in 1684, it broke out again exactly in the ſame place in 1696.

RASTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict, 10 miles from Carlſruhe and 15 from Stollhofen, in the margravate of Baden, ſituated in a delightful plain on the river Murg, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine. It is a handſome place, and was the reſidence of the Catholic line of Baden-Baden, which became extinct in 1771. The noble caſtle was built in 1689 by Lewis the famous margrave

of



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of Baden-Baden. This town is celebrated in hiſtory: the negotiations for peace between the Emperor and France commenced here in 1713 by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marſhal Villars, which were ſigned in 1714, but were finally concluded at Baden in Switzerland.

In 1798 a congreſs was appointed to meet at Raſtadt, to compoſe the differences of the powers then at war, which broke up the year following without effecting the intended purpoſe. Two of the French miniſters were maſſacred ſoon after leaving the town, by an armed banditti, hired for that purpoſe by their colleague. Raſtadt lies 5 miles N. W. of Baden, in lat. 48° 51′ N. long. 5° 55′ E.

RASZKOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Braclau.

RATENO, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, which ſince 1730 has been increaſed by a great number of handſome houſes, ſituated on the Havel, which has a ſtone bridge and a ſluice at this place. In 1675 the Elector Frederic William routed the Swedes here, for which a fine coloſſal ſtatue in honour of him was erected in 1738. Since 1764 a canvas and cotton manufactory has been eſtabliſhed here. It lies 13 miles S. E. of Havelberg.

RATIBOR, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the Oder, bounded on the eaſt by the ſtate lordſhip of Pleſſe, on the weſt by the principality of Troppau, on the ſouth by Teſchen, and on the north by Oppeln. It formerly belonged to Auſtria, but ſince 1742 has been in the poſſeſſion of the King of Pruſſia, and is now under the ſupreme regency of Brieg, and the war and domain chamber of Breſlau.

RATIBOR, the capital of the principality of Ratibor, 15 miles N. E. of Troppau. The Catholic cathedral and pariſh-church (the ſteeple of which fell down in 1772) are worthy of notice; as are likewiſe the fine convents in the town and ſuburb, the town-houſe, and the delightful orchards. The caſtle and the church of St. John ſtand on the other ſide of the Oder, over which there is a bridge, and that river being navigable here, is of great advantage to the trade of the inhabitants. The Poliſh language is commonly ſpoken at this place. The number of inhabitants in 1783 amounted to 2860, principally Catholics. Since 1781 the Lutherans have had a meeting-houſe. In 1776 a fire did great injury to the town. Lat. 50° 1′ N. long. 15° 48′ E.

RATISBON, REGENSBURG, a free Imperial city, on the Danube, at its conflux with the river Regen, in the circle of Bavaria, 50 miles S. E. of Nürnberg. It is fortified, and contains about 2000 houſes. The ſtreets are narrow and crooked, but yet clean; and there is a handſome ſtone bridge over the Danube, which ſuſtained material injury in 1784 by the overflowing of the river. The number of its inhabitants is 20,000, between 7 and 8000 of whom are Proteſtants, and the remainder Catholics. The magiſtrates and the citizens are of the former religion, and there is a large Proteſtant academy; but the Catholics have likewiſe many fine churches. Since 1662 the diet of the Empire has been held here without interruption, except in 1713, when it was removed for a ſhort time to Augſburg, and in 1742 for ſome years to Frankfurt. It was formerly the capital of Bavaria, but in 1180 was declared a free Imperial city by the Emperor Frederic I. At the diet of the Empire it has the firſt place on the Swabian Bench of Imperial cities, and at thoſe of Bavaria, the laſt on the ſecular bench. It enjoys the right of obliging veſſels going up the Danube to unload, and has likewiſe a great trade in ſalt, for which it is a depot. To a Roman month this city gives 150 florins, and to a chamber tax 148 dollars 67½ kr. Beſides the biſhop, there are three other ſtates of the Empire in Ratiſbon, namely, the abbot of St. Emmeran, and the abbeſſes of Upper and Lower Münſter. St. Emmeran is a princely abbey of the Benedictine order, whoſe abbots ſit at the diets of the Empire, on the Rheniſh bench of Imperial prelates. Moſt of its poſſeſſions and eſtates are in Bavaria, and under the protection of that elector. Beſides the relics of St. Dionyſius (St. Denys), this abbey contains a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical inſtruments. Its contingent to the defence of the Empire is 32 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 87 dollars 83½ kr.

Upper Münſter is an Imperial, princely, ſecular abbey for females of noble extraction, likewiſe under the protection of the Duke of Bavaria. Its matricular contribution is 10 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 50 dollars 67½ kr.

Lower Münſter is likewiſe an Imperial princely abbey for ladies, under the protection of Bavaria. Ratiſbon lies in lat. 48° 58′ N. long. 9° 41′ E.

RATMANSDORF, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip in Upper Carniola. The caſtle and lordſhip, with the adjoining lordſhip of Wallenſtein, belong to the eldeſt of the counts of Thurn and Valſaſſina. The town belongs to the ſovereign. It lies 20 miles S. of Clagenfurt.

RATOLFZELL, a ſmall town on the ſhore of the Lake of Zell, in Swabia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria: 10 miles N. W. of Conſtance.

RATTENBERG, a fortified town and caſtle of Tirol, ſituated on the Inn, 15 miles S. W. of Kufſtein. It commands the paſſage into the Innthal, and in its neighbourhood are copper-mines, which alſo yield ſome ſilver. In the lordſhip belonging to it is an extenſive foundery, with manufactories of braſs, wire, and needles.

RATTINGEN, a town in the dutchy of Berg, with a Calviniſt and a Lutheran church, 6 miles N. E. of Düſſeldorf.

RATZEBURG, a principality of Lower Saxony, between Lauenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Lübeck, which was formerly a biſhopric, but in 1648, at the peace of Weſtphalia, was converted to a temporal principality, and given to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. By an agreement made in 1701, it has ſince that time belonged to the houſe of Strelitz, which receives from it between 6 and 7000*l.* ſterling annually.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town on an iſland in the Lake of Ratzeburg, out of which runs the river Wackenitz. After its bombardment by the Danes in 1693, its ſtreets and houſes were regularly rebuilt in the Dutch taſte. The ſuperintendent of the dutchy of Mecklenburg is miniſter of the pariſh-church of this place. The town belongs to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick, and is under the regency of Lauenburg. The juriſdiction is in the hands of the magiſtrates. The diſtrict of Ratzeburg is partly ſubject to the Elector of Hannover, and partly to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It lies 10 miles s. of Lübeck, in lat. 53° 43′ N. long. 8° 27′ E.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples in Principato Oltra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

RAVENNA, the capital of the diſtrict of Romagna, in Italy, ſituated on the Gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the river Montone. It is ſubject to the Pope, and had formerly a celebrated harbour, but the ſea has by degrees retired, ſo that the town is now full 4 miles diſtant from it. The ſtreets are ſtraight, broad, and clean, but the houſes are greatly decayed, and the number of inhabitants is ſcarcely 16,000. The public ſquares, baths, churches, and other buildings, ſtill exhibit magnificent veſtiges of the former grandeur of Ravenna. It is the reſidence of the Papal legate over Romagna, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. The poet Dante Alighieri, who, after being driven out of his native country, died at Ravenna in 1321, lies interred in a ſmall open building, which is only ſeparated from the ſtreet by a grating. This town is celebrated in hiſtory for the exarchate founded here by the weſtern emperors, which laſted from 567 to 752. In 1512 a bloody battle took place near Ravenna, between the French, and the Spaniſh and Italian troops united, in which the French were victorious, and Cardinal John of Medici, the Papal legate, who became pope the year following by the name of Leo X. was taken priſoner. Ravenna lies 21 miles s. of Comacchio, in lat. 44° 20′ N. long. 9° 49′ E.

RAVENSBERG, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the biſhoprics of Münſter and Oſnabrück, the principality of Minden, and the counties of Schauenburg, Lippe, Rietberg, and Tecklenburg. It belongs to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, as part of the inheritance of Jüliers. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but there are likewiſe Calviniſts and Catholics. It has its name from the caſtle of Ravenſberg, ſtanding upon a mountain likewiſe called Ravenſberg. The country is divided into 4 diſtricts, after the 4 caſtles of Ravenſberg, Sparenberg, Limberg, and Vlotho. It contains 2 large towns, Bielefeld and Herford, 8 ſmall towns, 19 villages, about 45 noblemen's ſeats and eſtates, 200 villages without churches, and hamlets. The number of inhabitants in 1783 amounted to 71,366.

RAVENSBURG, a free Imperial town on the river Schuſs, in Algow, in Swabia. The Catholics and Lutherans enjoy the ſame privileges here in every reſpect, and an equal number of the magiſtrates is choſen out of each religion. The trade of this town in various articles, but particularly in paper, is very conſiderable. At the diets of the Empire it has the eighteenth place on the Swabian bench of Imperial cities, and at thoſe of the circle the fifteenth. Since 1728 its matricular contingent has been fixed at 100 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 60 rix-dollars 77½ kr. It lies 19 miles N. of Lindau, in lat. 47° 50′ N. long. 7° 16′ E.

RAVESTEIN, a ſmall town on the Maas, in Dutch Brabant, 8 miles W. S. W. of Nimeguen. It formerly belonged to the Elector Palatine, although the States General as ſovereigns kept a garriſon in it. The town contains a ſmall Calviniſt congregation, but the Catholics are far more numerous.

RAUSCHENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel. Good beer is brewed at this place, and the adjacent country produces great quantities of garlic. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Marburg.

RAUDNITZ, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle, on the Elbe, in the circle of Rakonitz, in Bohemia, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz. In 1776 it was raiſed to a dutchy, after the houſe of Lobkowitz had ſold that of Sagan: 20 miles N. of Prague.

RAUDTEN, a ſmall town in the principality of Wolau, in Sileſia, where a Lutheran ſchool and church were erected in conſequence of the convention of Altränſtädt in 1709: 11 miles S. S. E. of Great Glogau.

RECANATI, a ſmall town in the marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on a mountain in the Eccleſiaſtical State; it was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, which was united with that of Loretto. A fair is held here annually in autumn, which laſts 14 days. Recanati lies 14 miles S. of Ancona.

RECKLINGSHAUSEN, a county lying between the dutchy of Cleve, the county of Mark, and the biſhopric of Münſter. The capital of the county is a ſmall place of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, and a convent for nuns of noble extraction, all of whom are allowed to marry, except the abbeſs. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Dortmund.

REDEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the circle of the ſame name, and territory of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia, 13 miles N. E. of Culm.

REES, a ſmall town on the Rhine, in the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated in a fertile country, with a collegiate church: 11 miles E. S. E. of Cleve.

REETZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Ihna, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Pomerania. The inhabitants ſupport themſelves by agriculture: 6 miles N. N. E. of Arenſwalde.

REGENWALDE, a ſmall town on the Rega, in Farther Pomerania, belonging to the lords of Bork, who reſide in the caſtle here: 24 miles E. S. E. of Camin.

REGGIO, a dutchy of Italy, bordering on Parma, belonging to the dutchy of Modena. Its capital,

REGGIO, is a pretty large, handſome, fortified place,